

THE COLUMBIA CONSERVE CO.  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

July 9, 1925

Page 2.  
Mr. Kirby Page.

perhaps he might get Harold Hatch and possibly Dennison to assist also in the development of the Plant. Miss Goddard, Mr. Ziegler and I argued with Mr. Marshall a long time with regard to getting Sidney Hilman in on this plan but Mr. Marshall believes that there is so much antagonism on the part of Mr. Nash and many of his employees toward the Amalgamated that they could not work with Mr. Hilman. I told Mr. Nash that it seemed to me a curious interpretation of the Golden Rule which permitted a large number of people to nurse a grudge no matter what the occasion for the grudge might be.

I think Mr. Nash and Mr. Marshall have the most remarkable opportunity that has ever presented itself to bring about a new relationship in Industry. I feel confident from what I know of Hilman and what both Miss Goddard and Mr. Ziegler told me about him that he would be delighted to work cordially with this kind of an experiment if he thought it was genuine, and if Nash had his co-operation and the co-operation of the other men mentioned above I think he could do an astounding piece of work in the next few years, and might show the way to a liason between these employers and intelligent trade unions.

I urged Marshall to be at Olivet early the first week and to bring Nash with him so that we might go into further conference with regard to this plant. I wish you would urge him also. I think you, Sherwood and Morrison and one or two others if you got behind it could get Marshall and Nash there. I feel perfectly confident from what I learned in Cincinnati that unless there is a radical change in the Nash institution within the next few weeks, or at the latest within the next <sup>few</sup> months, there will be an explosion ~~there~~ which will not only rock the Nash Plant but may rock some of the ministers <sup>who</sup> have been praising it so highly.

Please send the enclosed copy to Sherwood and tell him I wrote Nash as he suggested before I went to Cincinnati but Mr. Nash did not reply and I did not see him while I was there. It probably, however, was just as well for the reasons I have given above.

I plan to reach Olivet on August 2nd or 3rd and to leave either

THE COLUMBIA CONSERVE CO.  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

July 9, 1925

Page 3.  
Mr. Kirby Page.

August 8th or August 9th. I must be at Chicago at 5:20 in the afternoon of August 9th but if I can leave Olivet early that morning and be sure to make connections at Chicago I will stay until Sunday morning so as to have the full Saturday night there in Conference should I be needed. I think the most important thing I have to do ~~with~~<sup>at</sup> Olivet is to carry on this conference with Marshall and possibly Nash. Miss Goddard has decided to be there and I think Ziegler will go. I do not think you could find two people better adapted to representing the trade union point of view than these two. I think Miss Goddard is a very remarkable young woman and I think Mr. Ziegler is the clearest thinking and best mannered of any trade unionist I know.

Cordially yours,

*Bill*

WPH/BMM

150 Fifth Avenue,  
New York City,  
July 9, 1925.

*Please return to  
N.Y.*

Kirby Page,  
311 Division Avenue,  
Hasbrouck Heights, N.J.

My dear Kirby:-

Despite the fact that a very interesting proposition has been made to me in connection with the Philadelphia office of our Board of Home Missions since I talked with you on June 24th, the conviction deepens that my work is with the Fellowship next year. Now that I have resigned my present position, even Mr. Luccock says the Fellowship is 'the stuff'!

I have arranged with the Committee of Six that I may have August free altho they do not want me to officially sever my connections with the office until Sept. 15th or even the 30th, because my successor, if she is found, will need some help in getting oriented. If it can be arranged without harm to either the Committee or the Fellowship, I should like to have ten days or two weeks with my family after Olivet and before returning to New York.

There is just one thing I should like to ask in accepting your proposition and that is that I shall never be asked to raise my own salary.

From the moment your first letter came 'the still, small voice' has never ceased to say "That is your gleam! Follow it!" I come ready to give all I have, with a faith in the cause that will require my best effort and a confidence in my comrades which will make the work a joy! But I come also, knowing that the work is His \_ else I could not come!

Sincerely,

*Any Blanchie Greene*

# COLEGIO INTERNACIONAL

CASILLA DE CORREO 241  
ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY

ARTHUR E. ELLIOTT M. A. DIRECTOR  
FRED W. HUGHES B. S. VICE-DIRECTOR  
NEIL H. BAXTER B. A. TESORERO

July 9. 1925,

Rev. Robert Finch  
Drake University

Dear Mr. Finch:-

I don't know how much you may know, but I know one thing you know - how to make a fellow homesick,

During the five years I have been in Paraguay nothing has made me so homesick, as the recent numbers of the Drake Alumnus. There spoke of the class reunions, especially of Class 1915, - when I think of the faces I would see <sup>if I were</sup> there, one especially come to my mind. That of Kirby Page. How often I have rubbed his sore ankle with old Mue's liniment, over there in the old Y. M. C. A. house at the corner of 26 street and University Avenue, so that he could play basket ball, when he should have



# COLEGIO INTERNACIONAL

CASILLA DE CORREO 241  
ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY

ARTHUR E. ELLIOTT M. A. DIRECTOR  
FRED W. HUGHES B. S. VICE-DIRECTOR  
NEIL H. BAXTER B. A. TESORERO

-2-

been in bed, - most other men with the same ankle, would have been. How he often left Parake on a Sunday morning early - after a hard game of basket ball on Saturday night, often times he would thrust a little book in his pocket, for his sermon was to be prepared on the way. Kirby was the busiest man in the University. Busy at things of real value, - Will I ever forget how he always recited on the first paragraph of each lesson - he had too, for that was often as far as he ever had time to study, - He seemed almost too busy to study - I know for I roomed with him. - No wonder old Kirby has caused half the world to feel that "war is a crime"

I should have appreciated the opportunity to see his face and shake his hand. yes and of all the rest

# COLEGIO INTERNACIONAL

CASILLA DE CORREO 241  
ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY

ARTHUR E. ELLIOTT M. A. DIRECTOR  
FRED W. HUGHES B. S. VICE-DIRECTOR  
NEIL H. BAXTER B. A. TESORERO

-3-

of the class. Our class of 1915 was  
first rate stuff - you made me want  
to see them all - Then too how fine  
to see all that Drake has done in these  
last few years - yes you know how  
to make a fellow love his old  
University - you know how to make  
a fellow homesick. - Keep it up,

Sincerely

Arthur E. Elliott (1915)

Note - My regards to President Morehouse, please.

is every reason to believe that the United States will enter the World Court in December or January. You will be interested in a series of conferences held between advocates of the World Court and the leaders of the outflow of war movement during the past two months. You are aware of the fact that most of the outflow people have been bitterly opposed to the entrance to the present World Court controversy.

July 9, 1925.

Dear Harold:

Your good letter of May 10th came while I was away on a long trip through the student conferences. I am most grateful indeed for your generous offer to send in at least \$500.00 next September or October toward my budget. The demands upon Sherwood are getting heavier and heavier and your gift will be a very substantial help to us. I am hoping that when your financial affairs are straightened out you and your mother will find yourself in a position to aid to the extent of \$2000.00 per year. Sherwood asked me to express his deep appreciation to you for your generous offer.

We have been greatly distressed over the news from China during recent months. Several of the New York papers have been very fair to China and a number of our public men like Senator Borah have been speaking out most vigorously against Western imperialism. We are having a meeting on Tuesday with Bishop Root and others to consider the question of what we can do in this country to aid in the present crisis. It will help us if you folks out there will keep us fully informed as to developments.

You will be glad to know that very substantial progress is being made by the peace forces in this country. The churches are awakening on the question of international relations and literally thousands of preachers are saying from their pulpits that they will go to prison rather than support another war. The absolutist plea against war meets with an enthusiastic reception in many circles now where it would have been received with hissing a few years ago. I have been in a good many colleges this year and have just returned from the student conferences at Hollister, Silver Bay, Blue Ridge, and am greatly encouraged by the marked change in sentiment among students. Increased interest is being manifested by the students all along the line and the number who are committing themselves against the entire war system is growing rapidly..

There is another phase of the situation which is interesting and important. That is the renewed and increased interest everywhere being manifested in America's participation in world affairs. There



is every reason to believe that the United States will enter the World Court in December or January. You will be interested in a series of conferences held between advocates of the World Court and the leaders of the outlawry of war movement during the past two months. You are aware of the fact that most of the outlawry people have been bitterly opposed to the entrance of the United States into the present World Court and that there has been a furious controversy raging between various wings of the peace movement. Some months ago Ernest Johnson of the Federal Council and I raised the question with each other whether or not it would be worth while to make an attempt to get the opposing factions to spend a day or two together to see whether any possible basis of adjustment could be found. Sherwood Eddy, Raymond Robins and I then joined in a letter of invitation to some forty peace advocates of whom twenty-seven accepted. We had an all-day session and made real progress toward unifying our forces. After a second and third ~~all-day~~ session the enclosed agreement was signed and is being released to 3000 papers in the United States. Whether or not it will be accepted by the President and the Senate remains to be seen but we do regard it as an educational document of first rate value. The agreement means that the attacks upon the Court by the Christian Century and other advocates of outlawry will cease. We believe there is hope of America's ultimate entrance into the League of Nations upon some such basis as the conference agreed upon.

I sent you a copy of my little book "Imperialism and Nationalism" and hope that it reached you safely. I am now working on another pamphlet which is to be published jointly by the Student Departments of the YMCA and YWCA entitled - "What Price Peace - A Discussion of International Organization: World Court, League of Nations, Outlawry of War." I shall send you a copy as soon as it is ready in the fall.

*under* I am also sending you under separate cover several copies of the reprint of my article in the Christian Century entitled "Was Jesus a Patriot?" Sherwood and I are still working away intermittently upon "Makers of Freedom," the series of biographical sketches upon which we have been working over a long period. We expect to have it published in January.

During the year I have been travelling about the country a good deal, speaking at various conferences and conventions. On the whole I am tremendously encouraged by the progress that is being made all along



the line.

During August we are conducting a conference at Olivet Michigan on Economic, Political, Racial and International Problems. At the end of the month I am going out to Colorado for the first joint student conference of men and women.

You will be interested to know that Sherwood is taking a sabbatical year for study. He is going to do very little speaking during the next twelve months and is going to buckle down for some good hard intellectual work. A small group of us are arranging three private seminars under Professor Kilpatrick of Teachers College, Columbia; Professor Weld, Department of Economics, Columbia; and Professor Horne of New York University. We expect to do a good deal of serious study and some writing during the year.)

All goes well at home. Kirby, Junior and Mare are in perfect health and are a great joy to us. Alma and I are keeping well also and are greatly enjoying our work together.

We are sorry indeed about Laura's accident and hope that she has fully recovered long before this. What a task it must be to learn Chinese and how glad you must be that the worst of the drudgery is behind you. We are intensely interested in what you say about the possibility of starting a model industry in China. Do write us as frequently as you can find the time. Alma and the children join in sending love to both of you.

Affectionately yours,

Mr. Harold S. Gray  
Boone University  
Wuchang, China

KP-m

Encl.

MISS AMY BLANCHE GREENE  
150 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

*Please return  
to N.Y.*

July 10, 1925

My dear Kirby:-

✓ I realized after mailing my letter to you yesterday that I should have added one phrase, namely, "subject to Bishop Wilson's approval".

As a deaconess of the Methodist Episcopal Church, I am subject to appointment by the resident bishop who, in this case, is Bishop Luther Wilson. That he will offer any serious objection is scarcely conceivable! At present he is ill and out of his office but as quickly as he returns I will take is up with him personally!

I think I remember saying to you that I was desirous of retaining my deaconess relations intact, even if I am out of the organized life of the Church!

What a blessing is the shower which is falling! I wonder if you are having one, too!

I hope your manuscript is progressing well!

*Amy*

Centerville, Iowa  
July, 10th. 1925

Mr Kirby Page,  
New York, City

Dear Kirby: /

Fortunately I have been favored with two letters from you. This was due to the fact that our postmaster here did not remember me and also to the fact that you were out of your office a number of days. I was glad to hear from you. and glad to get the word about the school.

Yesterday the Bulletins came from Columbia so I have been spending my time with them. They look very good. A further word has just been written to them so I hope to get something definite from them very soon. I have asked about some work or preaching out side of school work. Could you tell me anything about the prospects along that line.?

Soon We hope to be looking toward Colorado by way of Maryville Missouri. It is possible that I shall arrive in Colorado before the first of August. I am looking forward to that vacation.

Mrs Johnson does not plan on going to Colorado so I am to be alone. Do you know about accomadations?

Most sincerely

Abner H. Johnson

July 10, 1925.

Dear Sherwood:

The enclosed copies of letters will bring you up to date on the World Court Outlawry agreement. We are sending this out to 3000 papers. Raymond Fosdick and Wickersham feel pretty keenly that we are making a serious mistake. Bishop Brent has just sent in his signature to the document. He is an important addition.

I went over to Mr. Holliday's office this morning to close the deal but there was a slight hitch and some papers were not ready. The deal is now to be closed on Thursday the 16th. Everything seems to be in good shape.

We have had no word yet from Mrs. Blaine. Sid. Gamble has sent in \$1000. and \$1000. has come in from Mr. Hyde. I shall get in behind the others.

I am working away on the new pamphlet and hope to have it ready to send you a copy at the end of the month.

How I wish I could be with you during these fruitful days over there. Prospects for Olivet are picking up. It now looks as if we will have a good attendance. All goes well at this end.

Affectionately yours,

Mr. Sherwood Eddy  
Toynbee Hall  
28 Commercial Street  
London, E. 1, England



July 13, 1925.

Dear Sidney:

We have thought of you many times during recent weeks. We have been getting quite a little information from various sources but not nearly as much as we would like to have. We are having a meeting on Tuesday here in New York to see what we can do about the China situation from this end. Any information you send from time to time will be most helpful to us.

You will be glad to know that very substantial progress is being made by the peace forces in this country. The churches are awakening on the question of international relations and literally thousands of preachers are saying from their pulpits that they will go to prison rather than support another war. The absolutist plea against war meets with an enthusiastic reception in many circles now where it would have been received with hissing a few years ago. I have been in a good many colleges this year and have just returned from the student conferences at Hollister, Silver Bay, Blue Ridge, and am greatly encouraged by the marked change in sentiment among students. Increased interest is being manifested by the students all along the line and the number who are committing themselves against the entire war system is growing rapidly.

There is another phase of the situation which is important. That is the increased interest everywhere being manifested with regard to the question of America's participation in world affairs. There is every reason to believe that the United States will enter the World Court in December or January. You will be interested in a series of conferences held between advocates of the World Court and the leaders of the Outlawry of War movement during the past two months. You are aware of the fact that most of the outlawry people have been bitterly opposed to the entrance of the United States into the present World Court and that there has been a furious controversy raging between various wings of the peace movement. Some months ago Ernest Johnson of the Federal Council and I raised the question with each other whether or not it would be worth while to make an attempt to get the opposing factions to spend a day or two together to see whether any possible basis of adjustment could be found. Sherwood Eddy, Raymond Robins and I then joined in a letter of



invitation to some forty peace advocates of whom twenty-seven accepted. We had an all-day session and made real progress toward unifying our forces. After a second and third session the enclosed agreement was signed and is being released to 3000 papers in the United States. Whether or not it will be accepted by the President and the Senate remains to be seen but we do regard it as an educational document of first rate value. The agreement means that the attacks upon the Court by the Christian Century and other advocates of outlawry will cease. We believe that there is hope of America's ultimate entrance into the League of Nations upon some such basis as the conference agreed upon.

I sent you a copy of my little book "Imperialism and Nationalism" and hope that it reached you safely. I am now working on another pamphlet which is to be published jointly by the Student Departments of the YMCA and YWCA entitled - "What Price Peace - A Discussion of International Organizations: World Court, League of Nations, Outlawry of War." I shall send you a copy as soon as it is ready in the fall.

I am also sending you under separate cover *noted* several copies of the reprint of my article in the Christian Century entitled "Was Jesus a Patriot?" Sherwood and I are still working away intermittently upon "Makers of Freedom," the series of biographical sketches upon which we have been working over a long period. We expect to have it published in January.

During the year I have been travelling about the country a good deal, speaking at various conferences and conventions. On the whole I am tremendously encouraged by the progress that is being made all along the line. During August we are conducting a conference at Olivet Michigan on Economic, Political, Racial and International Problems. At the end of the month I am going out to Colorado for the first joint student conference of men and women.

You will be interested to know that Sherwood is taking a sabbatical year for study. He is going to do very little speaking during the next twelve months and is going to buckle down for some good hard intellectual work. A small group of us are arranging three private seminars under Professor Kilpatrick of Teachers College, Columbia; Professor Weld, Department of Economics, Columbia; and Professor Horne of New York University. We expect to do a good deal of serious study and some writing during the year.



-3-

July 13, 1925.

Dear Gene:

We are thinking of you frequently these days. What a stormy time you are having. We shall be able to make good use of any information that you can send us from time to time. We were especially glad to get a long communication from Harry Kingman recently of which we made excellent use.

You will be glad to know that very substantial progress is being made by the peace forces in this country. The churches are awakening on the question of international relations and literally thousands of preachers are saying from their pulpits that they will go to prison rather than support another war. The absolutist plea against war meets with an enthusiastic reception in many circles now where it would have been received with hissing a few years ago. I have been in a good many colleges this year and have just returned from the student conferences at Hollister, Silver Bay, Blue Ridge, and am greatly encouraged by the marked change in sentiment among students. Increased interest is being manifested by the students all along the line and the number who are committing themselves against the entire war system is growing rapidly.

There is another phase of the situation which is important. That is the increased interest everywhere being manifested with regard to the question of America's participation in world affairs. There is every reason to believe that the United States will enter the World Court in December or January. You will be interested in a series of conferences held between advocates of the World Court and the leaders of the outlawry of war movement during the past two months. You are aware of the fact that most of the outlawry people have been bitterly opposed to the entrance of the United States into the present World Court and that there has been a furious controversy raging between various wings of the peace movement. Some months ago Ernest Johnson of the Federal Council and I raised the question with each other whether or not it would be worth while to make an attempt to get the opposing factions to spend a day or two together to see whether any possible basis of adjustment could be found. Sherwood Eddy, Raymond Robins and I then joined in a letter of



invitation to some forty peace advocates of whom twenty-seven accepted. We had an all-day session and made real progress toward unifying our forces. After a second and third session the enclosed agreement was signed and is being released to 3000 papers in the United States. Whether or not it will be accepted by the President and the Senate remains to be seen but we do regard it as an educational document of first rate value. The agreement means that the attacks upon the Court by the Christian Century and other advocates of outlawry will cease. We believe there is hope of America's ultimate entrance into the League of Nations upon some such basis as the conference agreed upon.

I sent you a copy of my little book "Imperialism and Nationalism" and hope that it reached you safely. I am now working on another pamphlet which is to be published jointly by the Student Departments of the YMCA and YWCA entitled - "What Price Peace - A Discussion of International Organization: World Court, League of Nations, Outlawry of War." I shall send you a copy as soon as it is ready in the fall.

I am also sending you under separate cover several copies of the reprint of my article in the Christian Century entitled "Was Jesus a Patriot?" Sherwood and I are still working away intermittently upon "Makers of Freedom," the series of biographical sketches upon which we have been working over a long period. We expect to have it published in January.

During the year I have been travelling about the country a good deal, speaking at various conferences and conventions. On the whole I am tremendously encouraged by the progress that is being made all along the line. During August we are conducting a conference at Olivet Michigan on Economic, Political, Racial and International Problems. At the end of the month I am going out to Colorado for the first joint student conference of men and women.

You will be interested to know that Sherwood is taking a sabbatical year for study. He is going to do very little speaking during the next twelve months and is going to buckle down for some good hard intellectual work. A small group of us are arranging three private seminars under Professor Kilpatrick of Teachers College, Columbia; Professor Weld, Department of Economics, Columbia; and Professor Horne of New York University. We expect to do a good deal of serious study and some writing during the year.



Please give our best regards to old friends.  
Do keep us in touch with your movements.

Affectionately yours,

Mr. Eugene E. Barnett  
National Com. YMCA  
20 Museum Road  
Shanghai, China

KP-m

July 13, 1925.

Dear Jack:

Your letter of June 14th with the enclosures came a few days ago. I immediately got in touch with the Nation and they are going to use some of your stuff in the next issue. I am also sending a part of it to Raymond Robins who is to see Borah next week. It is likely that Borah will make another statement on the China situation. Do send us as much of this sort of material as you can. We are having a meeting on Tuesday of a number of people to consider what we can do at this end. What stormy times you people are having out there.

We feel that substantial progress is being made in the peace movements in this country. The difficulties are stupendous but we believe some headway is being made. I think you will be interested in the enclosed agreement which is the outgrowth of a conference which Sherwood, Raymond Robins and I called some weeks ago.

Do keep us in touch with developments.

Cordially yours,

Mr. J. L. Childs  
YMCA  
Hatamen Street and Chin Yu Hutung  
Peking, China

KP-m

July 14, 1925.

Dear Anne:

Your good letter of July 8th is at hand. I am greatly interested in what you have said concerning Amy Blanche. She has done a very excellent piece of work as convener of the New York group and seems to have the ability to get things done. The more I think about it the more I am inclined to believe that she would make an excellent secretary for the Fellowship. I have talked with a number of people who know her work very intimately and they all speak in enthusiastic terms about her. I do not know of anyone who is available who would probably do as well as she will. I am therefore writing to the various members of the Executive Committee to know whether they approve of the plan to employ her as regular secretary of the Fellowship.

We are most eager indeed to see you at Olivet. The conference begins on Saturday night the first. I hope you can be on hand. We are eager to see you.

Cordially yours,

Miss Anne Guthrie  
YWOA - 59 East Monroe St.  
Chicago, Ill.

KP-m

THE PEKING YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

會 年 青 教 督 基 京 北

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "NASSAU", PEKING  
CODES: MISSIONS AND WESTERN UNION

HATAMEN STREET & CHIN YU HUTUNG  
PEKING, CHINA.

June 14, 1925.

Dear Kirby:

I inclose a budget of material on the recent Shanghai incident where unarmed students were shot by the International Settlement police. It is too early to give a final judgment on the matter as not all the facts are at hand. It would seem, however, that in the affair of May 30 there was too much reliance put upon force, and many testify that the situation was not such as to demand shooting.

Regardless of what an investigation may reveal about the responsibility for the Shanghai incident of May 30th there can be no question but that we foreigners have the greater share of the responsibility when it comes to the underlying causes. Unless early steps can be taken to root out the "lordly attitude" of the White man, and fundamental consideration is given to the unequal treaties we may soon have on our hands a racial distrust and antagonism which is bound to disturb the peace of the entire world.

Please call attention to friends at home that the present demonstration is not anti-foreign: nor is it anti-Christian: nor is it due to agitators in the employ of Russian Bolsheviks. It is a spontaneous protest on the part of a long-suffering people against exploitation and an attitude of intolerant and ungrounded superiority on the part of foreigners.

With all good wishes, I am,

Loyally Yours

J. R. Child,



The Peking Young Men's Christian Association

Hatamen Street and Chin Ya Hutung  
Peking, China

Telegraphic Address: "Nassau", Peking  
Codes: Missions and Western Union

June 14, 1925.

Dear Kirby:

I inclose a budget of material on the recent Shanghai incident where unarmed students were shot by the International Settlement police. It is too early to give a final judgment on the matter as not all the facts are at hand. It would seem, however, that in the affair of May 30 there was too much reliance put upon force, and many testify that the situation was not such as to demand shooting.

Regardless of what an investigation may reveal about the responsibility for the Shanghai incident of May 30th there can be no question but that we foreigners have the greater share of the responsibility when it comes to the underlying causes. Unless early steps can be taken to root out the "lordly attitude" of the white man, and fundamental consideration is given to the unequal treaties we may soon have on our hands a racial distrust and antagonism which is bound to disturb the peace of the entire world.

Please call attention to friends at home that the present demonstration is not anti-foreign; nor is it anti-Christian; nor is it due to agitators in the employ of Russian Bolsheviks. It is a spontaneous protest on the part of a long suffering people against exploitation and an attitude of intolerant and ungrounded superiority on the part of foreigners.

With all good wishes, I am

Loyally yours,

s/s J. L. Childs

the Peking Young Men's Christian Association

Hatamen Street and Chin Yu Hutung  
Peking, China

Telegraphic Address: "Nassau", Peking  
Codes: Missions and Western Union

June 14, 1925.

Dear Kirby:

I inclose a budget of material on the recent Shanghai incident where unarmed students were shot by the International Settlement police. It is too early to give a final judgment on the matter as not all the facts are at hand. It would seem, however, that in the affair of May 30 there was too much reliance put upon force, and many testify that the situation was not such as to demand shooting.

Regardless of what an investigation may reveal about the responsibility for the Shanghai incident of May 30th there can be no question but that we foreigners have the greater share of the responsibility when it comes to the underlying causes. Unless early steps can be taken to root out the "lordly attitude" of the white man, and fundamental consideration is given to the unequal treaties we may soon have on our hands a racial distrust and antagonism which is bound to disturb the peace of the entire world.

Please call attention to friends at home that the present demonstration is not anti-foreign; nor is it anti-Christian; nor is it due to agitators in the employ of Russian Bolsheviks. It is a spontaneous protest on the part of a long suffering people against exploitation and an attitude of intolerant and ungrounded superiority on the part of foreigners.

With all good wishes, I am

Loyally yours,  
s/s J. L. Childs



The Peking Young Men's Christian Association

Hatamen Street and Chin Yu Hutung  
Peking, China

Telegraphic Address: "Nassau", Peking  
Codes: Missions and Western Union

June 14, 1925.

Dear Kirby:

I inclose a budget of material on the recent Shanghai incident where unarmed students were shot by the International Settlement police. It is too early to give a final judgment on the matter as not all the facts are at hand. It would seem, however, that in the affair of May 30 there was too much reliance put upon force, and many testify that the situation was not such as to demand shooting.

Regardless of what an investigation may reveal about the responsibility for the Shanghai incident of May 30th there can be no question but that we foreigners have the greater share of the responsibility when it comes to the underlying causes. Unless early steps can be taken to root out the "lordly attitude" of the white man, and fundamental consideration is given to the unequal treaties we may soon have on our hands a racial distrust and antagonism which is bound to disturb the peace of the entire world.

Please call attention to friends at home that the present demonstration is not anti-foreign; nor is it anti-Christian; nor is it due to agitators in the employ of Russian Bolsheviks. It is a spontaneous protest on the part of a long suffering people against exploitation and an attitude of intolerant and ungrounded superiority on the part of foreigners.

With all good wishes, I am

Loyally yours,  
c/s J. L. Childs

347 Madison Avenue  
New York

July 14, 1925.

My dear C. C.

I have just received the enclosed telegram from Ben Cherrington, Field Secretary of the Student Department of the National Council Y.M.C.A. reporting upon the action taken by a student secretaries conference. This is important. There are sixty men present at this Biennial Conference coming from all sections of the United States. They are by far the most powerful group of men working in the student field in the United States today. To gain their support for our project is most important indeed. You will doubtless desire to give publicity to this action. I anticipate that we are going to have many more such resolutions of endorsement before the year is over.

Cordially yours,

Dr. C. C. Morrison  
The Christian Century  
440 South Dearborn Street  
Chicago, Ill.

KP-m



(Not to be released for publication  
until July 15th.)

As a measure directed toward the abolition of war and in order to make the Permanent Court of International Justice a more effective judicial substitute for war in the settlement of international disputes, this conference favors the program embodied in the three following proposals:

1. The immediate adherence of the United States to the Court Protocol, with the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge reservations;

2. Within two years after the adherence by the United States to the Court Protocol, the signatories thereto, including the United States Government, shall formally declare by appropriate governmental action their endorsement of the following basic principles of the outlawry of war and shall call an international conference of all civilized nations for the purpose of making a general treaty embodying these principles:

a. War between nations shall be outlawed as an institution for the settlement of international controversies by making it a crime under the law of nations. (The question of self-defense against attack or invasion is not involved or affected.)

b. A code of the international law of peace, based upon the outlawing of war and upon equality and justice between all nations, great and small, shall be formulated and adopted.

c. When war is outlawed, the Permanent Court of International Justice shall be granted affirmative jurisdiction over international controversies between sovereign nations as provided for and defined in the code and arising under treaties;

3. Should such signatories within two years after the adherence of the United States fail to make such declaration and to join in a conference for the purpose of making such general treaty, the United States may in its discretion withdraw its adherence to said Court Protocol; and further should such signatories fail, within five years after the adherence of the United States to said Court Protocol, to make and execute a general treaty embodying in substance the aforesaid principles, the adherence of the United States shall thereupon terminate; but any action of the Court taken in the interim shall remain in full force and effect.



The undersigned persons, representing various points of view as to the means of securing international peace, agree to the following principles in the attached program for the outlawry of the institution of war in the adherence of the United States to the World Court Protocol and agree to devote their best efforts to its realization and to the further study of adequate and appropriate mechanism for its effective application.

It is understood that each person signing this program commits only himself personally to its approval and that he is not limiting in any degree or manner his freedom to advocate methods or agencies for promoting world peace other than or additional to the Permanent Court of International Justice. However, we recognize that the question of the adherence of the United States to the Protocol of the World Court constitutes the chief immediate issue before this country, and that it is of paramount importance to bring about the cooperation of the United States with the rest of the world in effective measures to end war.

Copy

Saugatuck, Michigan - July 14, 1925.

Kirby Page

347 Madison Ave. New York

STUDENT SECRETARY ASSEMBLY UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSE PLAN ENTER  
WORLD COURT PLEDGE COOPERATION WITH YOUR COMMITTEE IN  
SECURING SUPPORT AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES  
COUNT ON OUR WHOLE HEARTED BACKING

B. M. Cherrington

The Peking Young Men's Christian Association

Hatamen Street and Chin Yu Hutung  
Peking, China

Telegraphic Address: "Nassau", Peking  
Codes: Missions and Western Union

June 14, 1925.

Dear Kirby:

I inclose a budget of material on the recent Shanghai incident where unarmed students were shot by the International Settlement police. It is too early to give a final judgment on the matter as not all the facts are at hand. It would seem, however, that in the affair of May 30 there was too much reliance put upon force, and many testify that the situation was not such as to demand shooting.

Regardless of what an investigation may reveal about the responsibility for the Shanghai incident of May 30th there can be no question but that we foreigners have the greater share of the responsibility when it comes to the underlying causes. Unless early steps can be taken to root out the "lordly attitude" of the white man, and fundamental consideration is given to the unequal treaties we may soon have on our hands a racial distrust and antagonism which is bound to disturb the peace of the entire world.

Please call attention to friends at home that the present demonstration is not anti-foreign; nor is it anti-Christian; nor is it due to agitators in the employ of Russian Bolsheviks. It is a spontaneous protest on the part of a long suffering people against exploitation and an attitude of intolerant and ungrounded superiority on the part of foreigners.

With all good wishes, I am

Loyally yours,  
s/s J. L. Childs



W.S.A.  
July 15, 1925

**To the Members of the Executive Committee of the Fellowship  
for a Christian Social Order**

The purpose of this letter is to secure your judgment on the question of employing a full time secretary for the Fellowship. As you know, up until now, I have myself handled most of the correspondence and have taken care of the arrangements for various conferences. The time has come when I feel unable to continue this executive work any longer, and yet I am more than convinced that there is a very important work to be done by the Fellowship. It seems to me that there is a field for the Fellowship not covered by any other movement.

After talking the matter over fully with Sherwood Eddy, Reinhold Niebuhr, Ben Cherrington and a few others, I desire to recommend that the Fellowship employ Miss Amy Blanche Greene as Executive Secretary.

Miss Greene is at present Assistant Secretary of the Committee of Six on Foreign Language publications of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which capacity she has formed a very wide acquaintance with leaders of denominational and interdenominational agencies working with foreign peoples. She is a graduate of Miami, with a Master's Degree from the University of Chicago, and S.T.B. from Union Theological Seminary. One year was spent at Bryn Mawr on a Fellowship in the Department of Semitics and Biblical Literature. She has taught the Bible seven years in Cincinnati, New York and Boston. She is a Deaconess of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Last summer she was a member of the American Fellowship party which toured England, Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy, Austria, Hungary, the Balkans and Turkey. Miss Greene was one of the earliest persons to be interested in the Fellowship and was present at Lake Mohonk when it was launched. For three years she has been Convener of the New York group.

All of us still agreed that the Fellowship should be kept as a free informal group rather than to be made a formal organization. No change in policies thus far followed is contemplated. That is, we propose,

- (1) To cooperate in forming and stimulating local Fellowship groups;
- (2) To conduct a series of sectional conferences in a score or more cities across the continent.
- (3) To conduct an annual summer conference similar to the one being held this year at Olivet.
- (4) To continue the American Fellowship group in Europe each summer under the leadership of Sherwood Eddy.
- (5) To develop the circulating library of the Fellowship
- (6) To conduct correspondence and be helpful in every way possible to the members of the Fellowship.

July 15, 1925.

My dear Mr. Goodridge:

The financial statement of the church has been received. I notice that the pastor's salary is only \$2200.00 per year. This seems to me to be far too small a salary for such an unusually well qualified minister as you now have.

In traveling about the country I have had a good deal of opportunity to come in contact with a great many preachers and have learned something about the scale of salaries. I am sure that ~~next~~ Mr. Briesch is getting very much less salary than a great many men of less ability in other communities.

Although I am not myself a member of the church and have numerous financial obligations elsewhere, this matter seems to me of such importance that I am willing, beginning with the first of September, to increase my subscription \$50.00 a year in the hope that enough other families will do likewise to make possible the increase of Mr. Briesch's salary to \$3,000.00 per year.

Cordially yours,

Mr. F. S. Goodridge,  
246 Springfield Ave.,  
Hasbrouck Heights, N.J.

# THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

## OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

STUDENT DEPARTMENT

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL REGION  
1500 ASSOCIATION BUILDING  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Camp Gray  
Saugatuck, Michigan  
July 15, 1925.

Mr. Kirby Page  
347 Madison Avenue  
New York City, New York

Dear Kirby:

Our group are enthusiastic over the proposal to enter the World Court and are eager that the Student Movement give itself without stint to the mobilization of colleges and universities.

We are wondering if your committee will have funds which might be used to help arrange sectional conferences early this fall at which selected professors, presidents, and Student Association officers might be brought to formulate a coordinate program of education in which the curriculum, administration, churches, and Student Associations will be involved. These might be arranged by states or regions.

It occurs to us that students and professors might move out from the colleges in deputations to communities, addressing churches, Noon Clubs, and labor organizations. If something along this line is feasible, it would help if we could know at once, so that we may get plans under way in time for our Geneva and Estes meeting, and the National Council Assembly early in September.

Traveling secretaries will be here until the 18th; and it would help if you could wire us the broad outlines of what you think we might do.

Affectionately yours,

*Ben.*



(Not to be released for publication until July 15th)  
(This is being sent to 3,000 papers)

Advocates of World Court and Outlawry of War  
Reach Important Agreement

Terminating a long and serious controversy between supporters of American adherence to the World Court and leaders of the Outlawry of War Movement, twenty-six prominent peace advocates have united upon a proposal which will be submitted to the Senate for consideration in December, according to an announcement made today by a joint committee representing various groups interested in the peace movement.

This proposal calls for the immediate entrance of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice on a basis of the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge reservations, with the understanding that if the nations of Europe, within a specified time, do not call an international conference for the purpose of negotiating a general treaty outlawing war as a crime under the law of nations, the United States may in its discretion withdraw its adherence to the Court.

Included among the signatories are: John H. Clarke, former Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, now President of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association; Professor James T. Shotwell, Director, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and Co-author of the American Plan for Disarmament and Security submitted to the League Assembly at Geneva last September; Raymond Robins, chairman of the progressive Convention which nominated Theodore Roosevelt for President; Charles Clayton Morrison, Editor of the Christian Century; S. O. Levinson, Chairman of the American Committee for the Outlawry of War; Miss Mary Dreier, National Women's Trade Union League; Judge Julian W. Mack, United States Circuit Court; Sherwood Eddy, Secretary, National Council of the Y.M.C.A. It is explained that the signatures are personal and do not bind the organizations with which the signers are associated.

This joint proposal according to members of the joint committee represents a marked advance towards uniting the divided peace forces of the country. Several members of the group had formerly been strenuously opposed to the entrance of the United States into the present World Court, and on the other hand several other members had heretofore withheld their endorsement of the basic ideas of the outlawry of war movement. The agreement reached is as follows:

As a measure directed toward the abolition of war and in order to make the Permanent Court of International Justice a more effective judicial substitute for war in the settlement of international disputes we favor the program embodied in the three following proposals:

1. The immediate adherence of the United States to the Court Protocol, with the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge reservations.

2. Within two years after the adherence by the United States to the Court Protocol, the signatories thereto, including the United States Government, shall formally declare by appropriate governmental action their endorsement of the following basic principles of the outlawry of war and shall call an international conference of all civilized nations for the purpose of making a general treaty embodying these principles.

a. War between nations shall be outlawed as an institution for the settlement of international controversies by making it a crime under the law of nations.

(The question of self-defense against attack or invasion is not involved or affected.)

b. A code of the international law of peace, based upon the outlawing of war and upon equality and justice between all nations, great and small, shall be formulated and adopted.

c. When war is outlawed the Permanent Court of International Justice shall be granted affirmative jurisdiction over International controversies between sovereign nations as provided for and defined in the code and arising under treaties.

3. Should such signatories within two years after the adherence of the United States fail to make such declaration and to join in a conference for the purpose of making such general treaty, the United States may in its discretion withdraw its adherence to said Court Protocol; and further should such signatories fail, within five years after the adherence of the United States to said Court Protocol, to make and execute a general treaty embodying in substance the aforesaid principles, the adherence of the United States shall thereupon terminate; but any action of the Court taken in the interim shall remain in full force and effect.

The following explanatory statement was signed and attached to the foregoing agreement.

The undersigned persons, representing various points of view as to the means of securing international peace, agree to the following principles in the attached program for the outlawry of the institution of war in the adherence of the United States to the World Court Protocol and agree to devote their best efforts to its realization and to the further study of adequate and appropriate mechanism for its effective application.

It is understood that each person signing this program commits only himself personally to its approval and that he is not limiting in any degree or manner his freedom to advocate methods or agencies for promoting world peace other than or additional to the Permanent Court of International Justice. However, we recognize that the question of the adherence of the United States to the Protocol of the World Court constitutes the chief immediate issue before this country, and that it is of paramount importance to bring about the cooperation of the United States with the rest of the world in effective measures to end war.



The persons signing this proposal are as follows:

John H. Clarke, former Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, now President of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association.

Professor James T. Shotwell, Director Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and Co-author of the American Plan for Security and Disarmament submitted to the League Assembly at Geneva last September.

Raymond Robins, Lecturer

Charles Clayton Morrison, Editor of the Christian Century

S. O. Levinson, Chairman of the American Committee for the Out-lawry of War

Miss Mary Dreier, Executive Board, National Women's Trade Union League

Julian W. Mack, Judge United States Circuit Court

Sherwood Eddy, National Council of the Y.M.C.A.

Bruce Bliven, Associate Editor New Republic, formerly editor of New York Globe

E. C. Carter, Secretary, The Inquiry, formerly Senior Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. with the A.E.F. in France

Donald J. Cowling, President, Carleton College

Herbert Croly, Editor, New Republic

Edward Mead Earle, Professor, Columbia University, New York

William B. Hale, Attorney, Chicago, Illinois

Carlton J. H. Hayes, Professor, Columbia University

John Haynes Holmes, Pastor Community Church, New York

F. Ernest Johnson, Research Secretary, Federal Council of Churches

Paul Jones, Bishop, Protestant Episcopal Church

Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, Secretary, American Committee for the Out-lawry of War.

Halford E. Luccock, Contributing Editor of the Christian Advocate

Reinhold Niebuhr, President Detroit Pastor's Union

Kirby Page, Writer and Lecturer

John Nevin Sayre, Secretary Fellowship of Reconciliation

Fred B. Smith, Federal Council of Churches

Norman Thomas, Director League for Industrial Democracy

Wilbur Thomas, American Friends Service Committee

Chas. H. Brent, Bishop, Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.

*Miss Florence E. Allen, Justice Ohio Supreme Court*



(Not for publication until July 15th)  
(This is being sent to 3,000 leading papers)

Supplementary Release on Agreement Reached by  
Advocates of the World Court and Outlawry of War

John H. Clarke, former Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and now President of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, says:

"If all the men and women who believe international peace to be of supreme importance to the world could unite upon a plan for achieving it, their triumph over the irrational and savage War System would be swift and sure. But persistent divisions among the friends of peace are fatal.

"It therefore seems to me of great significance that a spirit of cooperation and compromise has developed in our country sufficient to secure the union, in a program for the participation of our government in the existing World Court of Justice, of many who believe that both the Court and the League of Nations are necessary agencies of world peace with many who are equally convinced that the Court alone with the program for the Outlawry of War would prove sufficient.

"If our immediate participation in the Court and such codification of International Law as is proposed in the definite plan for the Outlawry of War, now agreed upon, can be realized, surely all friends of peace must rejoice. But if the plan shall prove inadequate, five years of discussion and experience may be relied upon to develop another, and perhaps a wiser, plan.

"In the effort to promote the Great Cause, I, personally, am willing to sink my preferences as to method and to unite wholeheartedly with those I know to be devoted friends of peace in trying out to a conclusion the great experiment proposed by the Conference program of June 27th."

Charles Clayton Morrison, Editor of the Christian Century, says:

"I dare to believe that we have reached a formula and a program in which the cross purposes of our many peace groups may be genuinely reconciled. And if this is so, it means, I cannot doubt, nothing less than the attainment of a definite foreign policy for our nation. A formula has been found by which the moral energies of this country may be set free to work in cooperation with Europe and the rest of the world for those ideals of peace and justice in whose support the nations have long been accustomed to look to us for leadership. The unhappiness arising from the confusion and clash of our domestic opinion on peace procedure since the war, has only been exceeded by the misfortune of America's apparent estrangement from other nations in the business of organizing the world for peace. In the present proposal I believe we have found what all peace groups in our own country have been seeking, and what all the nations are really seeking. If accepted by the President and by the Senate of the United States, the program now proposed will have far reaching effects.

"For one thing, it will take us into the World Court at once. There are no obstructionist conditions standing in the way. No time need be lost. The conditions set up in the second and

third sections of the present proposal are not conditions of en-  
trance but of continuance, after five years of participation.

"This proposal puts the great idea of outlawry of war in the most logical and favorable position for consideration by America and the world. It accepts the existing Court as it is, and puts the outlawry principle into it. Advocates of this principle of making war a crime and building an international judicial institution on that basis will be fully satisfied to have their cause presented to the world in association with the Court already created by the League of Nations.

"Moreover, the present proposal will ensure us against the only kind of foreign entanglements of which we need have any fear - that is, political entanglement involving the hazard of war. It will put the United States in the attitude of cooperation with other nations and free us from the unhappy position which has been interpreted as one of selfish isolation. The American nation is not an isolationist at heart. The present proposal meets the basis condition urged by Senator Borah concerning the codification of international law; and with war outlawed, his other objection concerning advisory opinions - a very valid and vital objection concerning the Court now stands - would be reduced to a level of secondary importance. If the nations outlaw war as provided by this program, there can remain no insuperable difficulties in the way of America's ultimate membership in the League of Nations.

"A great vista of international cooperation opens up before us as we reflect upon the significance of this union of our own peace group upon a common platform, and look forward to the reunion of America with her Allies, her former enemies and all the nations of the world in a court of law and justice wholly disentangled from the monstrous institution of war."

Professor James T. Shotwell, Director, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and Co-author of the American Plan for Disarmament and Security, says:

"The effort to secure what is called the outlawry of war in connection with the adherence of the United States to the Protocol of the Permanent Court of International Justice has to be considered from two points of view, - as to its substance and as to its practicability. In substance it goes no further than plans now being negotiated in Europe in which arbitration and court procedure are being definitely substituted for war or policies depending upon war for their realization. This country has not yet awakened to the extent and serious import of the peace movement in Europe. Cross currents of policy from the old diplomacy and unsettled international controversies obscure the real trend of events. But the silent momentum of the peace movement is steadily maintained in spite of temporary or partial set-backs.

"When Premier Ramsey MacDonald opened the debate on the Protocol of Geneva in the Assembly of the League last September he began by calling for just such a proposal as this, looking toward an elaboration of Article 36 of the court statute which would secure what is popularly known in Europe as compulsory arbitration. The subsequent refusal of British adherence to this program has been chiefly due to two things: the assumed hostility of the United States on the one hand, and the continental demand for general engagements in enforcement on the other. France and her associates already stand committed to the equivalent of this program,

and considerably more. Germany has already signed a number of treaties, and is negotiating more, which embody in a different setting the same cardinal idea of the abandonment of war as a means for the attainment of national policy and the acceptance of a program of peaceful settlement by appropriate means. We in the United States have centered our attention upon the place and function of the World Court. But so far our program in connection with it has been much less effective as an element in the total program for eliminating aggressive war, than the plans under discussion in Europe. This last proposal, if carefully developed and thought over, might be used to enable us to recover once more our equal share with other civilized countries in the movement for the elimination of war as an instrument for the attainment of political aims. It is still inadequate in details. For instance, it does not in so many words differentiate between aggressive war and defensive war, but the kind of war which it outlaws is aggression. It would be left to the subsequent conference to perfect the definition of aggression. For it should not escape attention that the working out of the plan depends upon the world conference; and that, in view of the diverse methods and policies now being tried out by different countries dealing with the solution of different angles of the same problem, such a conference is necessary if the effort to eliminate war is to be made a matter of practical politics.

"The suggestion as to mechanism, as distinguished from the substance of the plan, is therefore not a new one; and there is surely no reason why the Administration might not easily adjust it to practical politics. Negotiation with other countries on this point would enable us more accurately to gage the significance of the step proposed, the value of similar proposals by other countries along variant and at present confusing lines, and the possibilities of a coordinate and adjustable plan under which nations may still feel that all the legitimate prerogatives of sovereignty are secured to them while working out and perfecting, by a co-operative process, the mechanism for international justice."

S. O. Levinson, Chairman of the American Committee for the Outlawry of War, says:

"The coalition of the American peace forces, represented by the Statement published today, may well be epoch-making in its effect. The entrance of the United States into the World Court, with permanent membership conditioned upon the nations of the world outlawing the cruel and destructive war system, makes an ideal combination. No international court can do itself or the world justice so long as the institution of war is paramount and authoritative.

"The signatories to this statement have not sought to interfere with the legal and parliamentary technique which must be worked out in the United States Senate. We have confined ourselves to fundamentals and thereby found a basis of agreement, which if accepted in principle by the other nations, should develop into an invincible program for world peace."



World Court and Outlawry of War Joint Committee,  
347 Madison Avenue, Room 905,  
New York City.  
Arthur E. Hungerford.

Released for Wednesday, July 15.

Washington, July 14--Terminating a long and serious controversy between supporters of American adherence to the World Court and leaders of the Outlawry of War Movement, twenty-six prominent peace advocates have united upon a proposal which will be submitted to the Senate for consideration in December, according to an announcement made today by a joint committee representing various groups interested in the peace movement.

This proposal calls for the immediate entrance of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice on a basis of the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge reservations, with the understanding that if the nations of Europe, within a specified time, do not call an international conference for the purpose of negotiating a general treaty outlawing war as a crime under the law of nations, the United States may in its discretion withdraw its adherence to the Court.

Included among the signatories are: John H. Clarke, former Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, now President of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association; Professor James T. Shotwell, Director, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and Co-author of the American Plan for Disarmament and Security submitted to the League Assembly at Geneva last September; Raymond Robins, chairman of the Progressive Convention which nominated Theodore Roosevelt for President; Charles Clayton Morrison, Editor of the Christian Century; S. O. Levinson, Chairman of the American Committee for the Outlawry of War; Miss Mary Dreier, National Women's Trade Union League; Judge Julian W. Mack, United States Circuit Court; Sherwood Eddy, Secretary, National Council of the Y.M.C.A. It is explained that the signatures are personal and do not bind the organizations with which the signers are associated.

This joint proposal according to members of the joint committee represents a marked advance towards uniting the divided peace forces of the country. Several members of the group had formerly been strenuously opposed to the entrance of the United States into the present World Court, and on the other hand several other members had heretofore withheld their endorsement of the basic ideas of the outlawry of war movement. The agreement reached is as follows:

"As a measure directed toward the abolition of war and in order to make the Permanent Court of International Justice a more effective judicial substitute for war in the settlement of international disputes we favor the program embodied in the three following proposals:

"1. The immediate adherence of the United States to the Court Protocol, with the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge reservations.

"2. Within two years after the adherence by the United States to the Court Protocol, the signatories thereto, including the United States Government, shall formally declare by appropriate governmental action their endorsement of the following basic principles of the outlawry of war and shall call an international conference of all civilized nations for the purpose of making a general treaty embodying these principles.



"a. War between nations shall be outlawed as an institution for the settlement of international controversies by making it a crime under the law of nations.  
(The question of self-defense against attack or invasion is not involved or affected.)

"b. A code of the international law of peace, based upon the outlawing of war and upon equality and justice between all nations, great and small, shall be formulated and adopted.

"c. When war is outlawed the Permanent Court of International Justice shall be granted affirmative jurisdiction over international controversies between sovereign nations as provided for and defined in the code and arising under treaties;

"3. Should such signatories within two years after the adherence of the United States fail to make such declaration and to join in a conference for the purpose of making such general treaty, the United States may in its discretion withdraw its adherence to said Court Protocol; and further should such signatories fail, within five years after the adherence of the United States to said Court Protocol, to make and execute a general treaty embodying in substance the aforesaid principles, the adherence of the United States shall thereupon terminate; but any action of the Court taken in the interim shall remain in full force and effect."

The following explanatory statement was signed and attached to the foregoing agreement:

"The undersigned persons, representing various points of view as to the means of securing international peace, agree to the following principles in the attached program for the outlawry of the institution of war in the adherence of the United States to the World Court Protocol and agree to devote their best efforts to its realization and to the further study of adequate and appropriate mechanism for its effective application.

"It is understood that each person signing this program commits only himself personally to its approval and that he is not limiting in any degree or manner his freedom to advocate methods or agencies for promoting world peace other than or additional to the Permanent Court of International Justice. However, we recognize that the question of the adherence of the United States to the Protocol of the World Court constitutes the chief immediate issue before this country, and that it is of paramount importance to bring about the cooperation of the United States with the rest of the world in effective measures to end war."

The persons signing this proposal are as follows:

John H. Clarke, former Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, now President of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association.

Professor James T. Shotwell, Director Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and Co-author of the American Plan for Disarmament and Security submitted to the League Assembly at Geneva last September.

Raymond Robins, Lecturer.

Charles Clayton Morrison, Editor of the Christian Century.

S. O. Levinson, Chairman of the American Committee for the Outlawry of War.

Miss Mary Dreier, Executive Board, National Women's Trade Union League.

Julian W. Mack, Judge United States Circuit Court.

Sherwood Eddy, National Council of the Y. M. C. A.

Bruce Bliven, Associate Editor, New Republic, formerly editor of New York Globe.

E. C. Carter, Secretary, The Inquiry, formerly Senior Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. with the A. E. F. in France.

Donald J. Cowling, President, Carleton College.

Herbert Croly, Editor, New Republic.

Edward Mead Earle, Professor, Columbia University, New York.

William B. Hale, Attorney, Chicago, Illinois.

Carlton J. H. Hayes, Professor, Columbia University.

John Haynes Holmes, Pastor Community Church, New York.

F. Ernest Johnson, Research Secretary, Federal Council of Churches.

Paul Jones, Bishop, Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, Secretary, American Committee for the Outlawry of War.

Halford E. Luccock, Contributing Editor of the Christian Advocates.

Reinhold Niebuhr, President Detroit Pastor's Union.

Kirby Page, Writer and Lecturer.

John Nevin Sayre, Secretary Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Fred B. Smith, Federal Council of Churches.

Norman Thomas, Director League for Industrial Democracy.

Wilbur Thomas, American Friends Service Committee.

Charles H. Brent, Bishop, Protestant Episcopal Church, formerly Senior Chaplain, American Expeditionary Forces in France.

Florence E. Allen, Justice, Ohio Supreme Court. (END)



World Court and Outlawry of War Joint Committee,  
347 Madison Avenue, Room 905,  
New York City.  
Arthur E. Hungerford

Released for Wednesday, July 15.

.....  
Supplementary Release on Agreement Reached by  
Advocates of the World Court and Outlawry of War  
.....

John H. Clarke, former Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and now President of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, says:

"If all the men and women who believe international peace to be of supreme importance to the world could unite upon a plan for achieving it, their triumph over the irrational and savage War System would be swift and sure. But persistent divisions among the friends of peace are fatal.

"It therefore seems to me of great significance that a spirit of cooperation and compromise has developed in our country sufficient to secure the union, in a program for the participation of our government in the existing World Court of Justice, of many who believe that both the Court and the League of Nations are necessary agencies of world peace with many who are equally convinced that the Court alone with the program for the Outlawry of War would prove sufficient.

"If our immediate participation in the Court and such codification of International Law as is proposed in the definite plan for the Outlawry of War, now agreed upon, can be realized, surely all friends of peace must rejoice. But if the plan shall prove inadequate, five years of discussion and experience may be relied upon to develop another, and perhaps a wiser, plan.

"In the effort to promote the Great Cause, I, personally, am willing to sink my preferences as to method and to unite wholeheartedly with those I know to be devoted friends of peace in trying out to a conclusion the great experiment proposed by the Conference program of June 27th."

Charles Clayton Morrison, editor of the Christian Century, says:

"I dare to believe that we have reached a formula and a program in which the cross purposes of our many peace groups may be genuinely reconciled. And if this is so, it means, I cannot doubt, nothing less than the attainment of a definite foreign policy for our nation. A formula has been found by which the moral energies of this country may be set free to work in cooperation with Europe and the rest of the world for those ideals of peace and justice in whose support the nations have long been accustomed to look to us for leadership. The unhappiness arising from the confusion and clash of our domestic opinion on peace procedure since the war, has only been exceeded by the misfortune of America's apparent estrangement from other nations in the business of organizing the world for peace. In the present proposal I believe we have found what all peace groups in our own country have been seeking, and what all the nations are really seeking. If accepted by the President and by the Senate of the United States, the program now proposed will have far reaching effects.

"For one thing, it will take us into the World Court at once. There are no obstructionist conditions standing in the way. No time need be lost. The conditions set up in the second and third sections of the present proposal are not conditions of entrance but are continuance, after five years of participation.

"This proposal puts the great idea of outlawry of war in the most logical and favorable position for consideration by America and the world. It accepts the existing Court as it is, and puts the outlawry principle into it. Advocates of this principle of making war a crime and building an international judicial institution on that basis will be fully satisfied to have their cause presented

to the world in association with the Court already created by the League of Nations.

"Moreover, the present proposal will ensure us against the only kind of foreign entanglements of which we need have any fear - that is, political entanglements involving the hazard of war. It will put the United States in the attitude of cooperation with other nations and free us from the unhappy position which has been interpreted as one of selfish isolation. The American nation is not an isolationist at heart. The present proposal means the basis condition urged by Senator Borah concerning the codification of international law; and with war outlawed, his other objection concerning advisory opinions - a very valid and vital objection as the Court now stands - would be reduced to a level of secondary importance. If the nations outlaw war as provided by this program, there can remain no insuperable difficulties in the way of America's ultimate membership in the League of Nations.

"A great vista of international cooperation opens up before us as we reflect upon the significance of this union of our own peace group upon a common platform, and look forward to the reunion of America with her Allies, her former enemies and all the nations of the world in a court of law and justice wholly disentangled from the monstrous institution of war."

Professor James T. Shotwell, Director, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and Co-author of the American Plan for Disarmament and Security, says:

"The effort to secure what is called the outlawry of war in connection with the adherence of the United States to the Protocol of the Permanent Court of International Justice has to be considered from two points of view, - as to its substance and as to its practicability. In substance it goes no further than plans now being negotiated in Europe in which arbitration and court procedure are being definitely substituted for war or policies depending upon war for their realization. This country has not yet awakened to the extent and serious import of the peace movement in Europe. Cross currents of policy from the old diplomacy and unsettled international controversies obscure the real trend of events. But the silent momentum of the peace movement is steadily maintained in spite of temporary or partial set-backs.

"When Premier Ramsay MacDonald opened the debate on the Protocol of Geneva in the Assembly of the League last September he began by calling for just such a proposal as this, looking toward an elaboration of Article 36 of the court statute which would secure what is popularly known in Europe as compulsory arbitration. The subsequent refusal of British adherence to this program has been chiefly due to two things: the assumed hostility of the United States on the one hand, and the continental demand for general engagements in enforcement on the other. France and her associates already stand committed to the equivalent of this program, and considerably more. Germany has already signed a number of treaties, and is negotiating more, which embody in a different setting the same cardinal idea of the abandonment of war as a means for the attainment of national policy and the acceptance of a program of peaceful settlement by appropriate means. We in the United States have centered our attention upon the place and function of the World Court. But so far our program in connection with it has been much less effective as an element in the total program for eliminating aggressive war, than the plans under discussion in Europe. This last proposal, if carefully developed and thought over, might be used to enable us to recover once more our equal share with other civilized countries in the movement for the elimination of war as an instrument for the attainment of political aims. It is still inadequate in details. For instance, it does not in so many words differentiate



between aggressive war and defensive war, but the kind of war which it outlaws is aggression. It would be left to the subsequent conference to perfect the definition of aggression. For it should not escape attention that the working out of the plan depends upon the world conference; and that, in view of the diverse methods and policies now being tried out by different countries dealing with the solution of different angles of the same problem, such a conference is necessary if the effort to eliminate war is to be made a matter of practical politics.

"The suggestion as to mechanism, as distinguished from the substance of the plan, is therefore not a new one; and there is surely no reason why the Administration might not easily adjust it to practical politics. Negotiation with other countries on this point would enable us more accurately to gauge the significance of the step proposed, the value of similar proposals by other countries along variant and at present confusing lines, and the possibilities of a coordinate and adjustable plan under which nations may still feel that all the legitimate prerogatives of sovereignty are secured to them while working out and perfecting, by a cooperative process, the mechanism for international justice."

S. O. Levinson, Chairman of the American Committee for the Outlawry of War, says:

"The coalition of the American peace forces, represented by the Statement published today, may well be epoch-making in its effect. The entrance of the United States into the World Court, with permanent membership conditioned upon the nations of the world outlawing the cruel and destructive war system, makes an ideal combination. No international court can do itself or the world justice so long as the institution of war is paramount and authoritative.

"The signatories to this statement have not sought to interfere with the legal and parliamentary technique which must be worked out in the United States Senate. We have confined ourselves to fundamentals and thereby found a basis of agreement, which if accepted in principle by the other nations, should develop into an invincible program for world peace." (END)



(Not to be released for publication until July 15th)  
(This is being sent to 3,000 papers)

Advocates of World Court and Outlawry of War  
Reach Important Agreement

Terminating a long and serious controversy between supporters of American adherence to the World Court and leaders of the Outlawry of War Movement, twenty-six prominent peace advocates have united upon a proposal which will be submitted to the Senate for consideration in December, according to an announcement made today by a joint committee representing various groups interested in the peace movement.

This proposal calls for the immediate entrance of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice on a basis of the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge reservations, with the understanding that if the nations of Europe, within a specified time, do not call an international conference for the purpose of negotiating a general treaty outlawing war as a crime under the law of nations, the United States may in its discretion withdraw its adherence to the Court.

Included among the signatories are: John H. Clarke, former Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, now President of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association; Professor James T. Shotwell, Director, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and Co-author of the American Plan for Disarmament and Security submitted to the League Assembly at Geneva last September; Raymond Robins, chairman of the progressive Convention which nominated Theodore Roosevelt for President; Charles Clayton Morrison, Editor of the Christian Century; S. O. Levinson, Chairman of the American Committee for the Outlawry of War; Miss Mary Dreier, National Women's Trade Union League; Judge Julian W. Mack, United States Circuit Court; Sherwood Eddy, Secretary, National Council of the Y.M.C.A. It is explained that the signatures are personal and do not bind the organizations with which the signers are associated.

This joint proposal according to members of the joint committee represents a marked advance towards uniting the divided peace forces of the country. Several members of the group had formerly been strenuously opposed to the entrance of the United States into the present World Court, and on the other hand several other members had heretofore withheld their endorsement of the basic ideas of the outlawry of war movement. The agreement reached is as follows:

As a measure directed toward the abolition of war and in order to make the Permanent Court of International Justice a more effective judicial substitute for war in the settlement of international disputes we favor the program embodied in the three following proposals:

1. The immediate adherence of the United States to the Court Protocol, with the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge reservations.

2. Within two years after the adherence by the United States to the Court Protocol, the signatories thereto, including the United States Government, shall formally declare by appropriate governmental action their endorsement of the following basic principles of the outlawry of war and shall call an international conference of all civilized nations for the purpose of making a general treaty embodying these principles.

a. War between nations shall be outlawed as an institution for the settlement of international controversies by making it a crime under the law of nations.  
(The question of self-defense against attack or invasion is not involved or affected.)

b. A code of the international law of peace, based upon the outlawing of war and upon equality and justice between all nations, great and small, shall be formulated and adopted.

c. When war is outlawed the Permanent Court of International Justice shall be granted affirmative jurisdiction over International controversies between sovereign nations as provided for and defined in the code and arising under treaties.

3. Should such signatories within two years after the adherence of the United States fail to make such declaration and to join in a conference for the purpose of making such general treaty, the United States may in its discretion withdraw its adherence to said Court Protocol; and further should such signatories fail, within five years after the adherence of the United States to said Court Protocol, to make and execute a general treaty embodying in substance the aforesaid principles, the adherence of the United States shall thereupon terminate; but any action of the Court taken in the interim shall remain in full force and effect.

The following explanatory statement was signed and attached to the foregoing agreement.

The undersigned persons, representing various points of view as to the means of securing international peace, agree to the following principles in the attached program for the outlawry of the institution of war in the adherence of the United States to the World Court Protocol and agree to devote their best efforts to its realization and to the further study of adequate and appropriate mechanism for its effective application.

It is understood that each person signing this program commits only himself personally to its approval and that he is not limiting in any degree or manner his freedom to advocate methods or agencies for promoting world peace other than or additional to the Permanent Court of International Justice. However, we recognize that the question of the adherence of the United States to the Protocol of the World Court constitutes the chief immediate issue before this country, and that it is of paramount importance to bring about the cooperation of the United States with the rest of the world in effective measures to end war.

The persons signing this proposal are as follows:

John H. Clarke, former Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, now President of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association.

Professor James T. Shotwell, Director Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and Co-author of the American Plan for Security and Disarmament submitted to the League Assembly at Geneva last September.

Raymond Robins, Lecturer

Charles Clayton Morrison, Editor of the Christian Century

S. O. Levinson, Chairman of the American Committee for the Outlawry of War

Miss Mary Dreier, Executive Board, National Women's Trade Union League

Julian W. Mack, Judge United States Circuit Court

Sherwood Eddy, National Council of the Y.M.C.A.

Bruce Bliven, Associate Editor New Republic, formerly editor of New York Globe

E. C. Carter, Secretary, The Inquiry, formerly Senior Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. with the A.E.F. in France

Donald J. Cowling, President, Carleton College

Herbert Croly, Editor, New Republic

Edward Mead Earle, Professor, Columbia University, New York

William B. Hale, Attorney, Chicago, Illinois

Carlton J. H. Hayes, Professor, Columbia University

John Haynes Holmes, Pastor Community Church, New York

F. Ernest Johnson, Research Secretary, Federal Council of Churches

Paul Jones, Bishop, Protestant Episcopal Church

Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, Secretary, American Committee for the Outlawry of War.

Halford E. Luccock, Contributing Editor of the Christian Advocates

Reinhold Niebuhr, President Detroit Pastor's Union

Kirby Page, Writer and Lecturer

John Nevin Sayre, Secretary Fellowship of Reconciliation

Fred B. Smith, Federal Council of Churches

Norman Thomas, Director League for Industrial Democracy

Wilbur Thomas, American Friends Service Committee

Chas. H. Brent, Bishop, Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.

*Miss Florence E. Allen, Justice Ohio Supreme Court,*

*John A. Ryan, National Welfare Council.*  
*Catholic*



(Not for publication until July 15th)  
(This is being sent to 3,000 leading papers)

Supplementary Release on Agreement Reached by  
Advocates of the World Court and Outlawry of War

John H. Clarke, former Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and now President of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, says:

"If all the men and women who believe international peace to be of supreme importance to the world could unite upon a plan for achieving it, their triumph over the irrational and savage War System would be swift and sure. But persistent divisions among the friends of peace are fatal.

"It therefore seems to me of great significance that a spirit of cooperation and compromise has developed in our country sufficient to secure the union, in a program for the participation of our government in the existing World Court of Justice, of many who believe that both the Court and the League of Nations are necessary agencies of world peace with many who are equally convinced that the Court alone with the program for the Outlawry of War would prove sufficient.

"If our immediate participation in the Court and such codification of International Law as is proposed in the definite plan for the Outlawry of War, now agreed upon, can be realized, surely all friends of peace must rejoice. But if the plan shall prove inadequate, five years of discussion and experience may be relied upon to develop another, and perhaps a wiser, plan.

"In the effort to promote the Great Cause, I, personally, am willing to sink my preferences as to method and to unite wholeheartedly with those I know to be devoted friends of peace in trying out to a conclusion the great experiment proposed by the Conference program of June 27th."

Charles Clayton Morrison, Editor of the Christian Century, says:

"I dare to believe that we have reached a formula and a program in which the cross purposes of our many peace groups may be genuinely reconciled. And if this is so, it means, I cannot doubt, nothing less than the attainment of a definite foreign policy for our nation. A formula has been found by which the moral energies of this country may be set free to work in cooperation with Europe and the rest of the world for those ideals of peace and justice in whose support the nations have long been accustomed to look to us for leadership. The unhappiness arising from the confusion and clash of our domestic opinion on peace procedure since the war, has only been exceeded by the misfortune of America's apparent estrangement from other nations in the business of organizing the world for peace. In the present proposal I believe we have found what all peace groups in our own country have been seeking, and what all the nations are really seeking. If accepted by the President and by the Senate of the United States, the program now proposed will have far reaching effects.

"For one thing it will take us into the World Court at  
There are no obstacles standing in the way.  
ed be lost. Conditions set up in the second and

third sections of the present proposal are not conditions of en-  
trance but of continuance, after five years of participation.

"This proposal puts the great idea of outlawry of war in the most logical and favorable position for consideration by America and the world. It accepts the existing Court as it is, and puts the outlawry principle into it. Advocates of this principle of making war a crime and building an international judicial institution on that basis will be fully satisfied to have their cause presented to the world in association with the Court already created by the League of Nations.

"Moreover, the present proposal will ensure us against the only kind of foreign entanglements of which we need have any fear - that is, political entanglement involving the hazard of war. It will put the United States in the attitude of cooperation with other nations and free us from the unhappy position which has been interpreted as one of selfish isolation. The American nation is not an isolationist at heart. The present proposal meets the basis condition urged by Senator Borah concerning the codification of international law; and with war outlawed, his other objection concerning advisory opinions - a very valid and vital objection as the Court now stands - would be reduced to a level of secondary importance. If the nations outlaw war as provided by this program, there can remain no insuperable difficulties in the way of America's ultimate membership in the League of Nations.

"A great vista of international cooperation opens up before us as we reflect upon the significance of this union of our own peace group upon a common platform, and look forward to the reunion of America with her Allies, her former enemies and all the nations of the world in a court of law and justice wholly disentangled from the monstrous institution of war."

Professor James T. Shotwell, Director, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and Co-author of the American Plan for Disarmament and Security, says:

"The effort to secure what is called the outlawry of war in connection with the adherence of the United States to the Protocol of the Permanent Court of International Justice has to be considered from two points of view, - as to its substance and as to its practicability. In substance it goes no further than plans now being negotiated in Europe in which arbitration and court procedure are being definitely substituted for war or policies depending upon war for their realization. This country has not yet awakened to the extent and serious import of the peace movement in Europe. Cross currents of policy from the old diplomacy and unsettled international controversies obscure the real trend of events. But the silent momentum of the peace movement is steadily maintained in spite of temporary or partial set-backs.

"When Premier Ramsey MacDonald opened the debate on the Protocol of Geneva in the Assembly of the League last September he began by calling for just such a proposal as this, looking toward an elaboration of Article 36 of the court statute which would secure what is popularly known in Europe as compulsory arbitration. The subsequent refusal of British adherence to this program has been chiefly due to two things: the assumed hostility of the United States on the one hand, and the continental demand for general engagements in enforcement on the other. France and her associates already stand committed to the equivalent of this program,



and considerably more. Germany has already signed a number of treaties, and is negotiating more, which embody in a different setting the same cardinal idea of the abandonment of war as a means for the attainment of national policy and the acceptance of a program of peaceful settlement by appropriate means. We in the United States have centered our attention upon the place and function of the World Court. But so far our program in connection with it has been much less effective as an element in the total program for eliminating aggressive war, than the plans under discussion in Europe. This last proposal, if carefully developed and thought over, might be used to enable us to recover once more our equal share with other civilized countries in the movement for the elimination of war as an instrument for the attainment of political aims. It is still inadequate in details. For instance, it does not in so many words differentiate between aggressive war and defensive war, but the kind of war which it outlaws is aggression. It would be left to the subsequent conference to perfect the definition of aggression. For it should not escape attention that the working out of the plan depends upon the world conference; and that, in view of the diverse methods and policies now being tried out by different countries dealing with the solution of different angles of the same problem, such a conference is necessary if the effort to eliminate war is to be made a matter of practical politics.

"The suggestion as to mechanism, as distinguished from the substance of the plan, is therefore not a new one; and there is surely no reason why the Administration might not easily adjust it to practical politics. Negotiation with other countries on this point would enable us more accurately to gauge the significance of the step proposed, the value of similar proposals by other countries along variant and at present confusing lines, and the possibilities of a coordinate and adjustable plan under which nations may still feel that all the legitimate prerogatives of sovereignty are secured to them while working out and perfecting, by a co-operative process, the mechanism for international justice."

S. O. Levinson, Chairman of the American Committee for the Outlawry of War, says:

"The coalition of the American peace forces, represented by the Statement published today, may well be epoch-making in its effect. The entrance of the United States into the World Court, with permanent membership conditioned upon the nations of the world outlawing the cruel and destructive war system, makes an ideal combination. No international court can do itself or the world justice so long as the institution of war is paramount and authoritative.

"The signatories to this statement have not sought to interfere with the legal and parliamentary technique which must be worked out in the United States Senate. We have confined ourselves to fundamentals and thereby found a basis of agreement, which if accepted in principle by the other nations, should develop into an invincible program for world peace."



(Not to be released for publication until July 15th)  
(This is being sent to 3,000 papers)

Advocates of World Court and Outlawry of War  
Reach Important Agreement

Terminating a long and serious controversy between supporters of American adherence to the World Court and leaders of the Outlawry of War Movement, twenty-six prominent peace advocates have united upon a proposal which will be submitted to the Senate for consideration in December, according to an announcement made today by a joint committee representing various groups interested in the peace movement.

This proposal calls for the immediate entrance of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice on a basis of the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge reservations, with the understanding that if the nations of Europe, within a specified time, do not call an international conference for the purpose of negotiating a general treaty outlawing war as a crime under the law of nations, the United States may in its discretion withdraw its adherence to the Court.

Included among the signatories are: John H. Clarke, former Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, now President of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association; Professor James T. Shotwell, Director, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and Co-author of the American Plan for Disarmament and Security submitted to the League Assembly at Geneva last September; Raymond Robins, chairman of the progressive Convention which nominated Theodore Roosevelt for President; Charles Clayton Morrison, Editor of the Christian Century; S. O. Levinson, Chairman of the American Committee for the Outlawry of War; Miss Mary Dreier, National Women's Trade Union League; Judge Julian W. Mack, United States Circuit Court; Sherwood Eddy, Secretary, National Council of the Y.M.C.A. It is explained that the signatures are personal and do not bind the organizations with which the signers are associated.

This joint proposal according to members of the joint committee represents a marked advance towards uniting the divided peace forces of the country. Several members of the group had formerly been strenuously opposed to the entrance of the United States into the present World Court, and on the other hand several other members had heretofore withheld their endorsement of the basic ideas of the outlawry of war movement. The agreement reached is as follows:

As a measure directed toward the abolition of war and in order to make the Permanent Court of International Justice a more effective judicial substitute for war in the settlement of international disputes we favor the program embodied in the three following proposals:

1. The immediate adherence of the United States to the Court Protocol, with the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge reservations.

2. Within two years after the adherence by the United States to the Court Protocol, the signatories thereto, including the United States Government, shall formally declare by appropriate governmental action their endorsement of the following basic principles of the outlawry of war and shall call an international conference of all civilized nations for the purpose of making a general treaty embodying these principles.

a. War between nations shall be outlawed as an institution for the settlement of international controversies by making it a crime under the law of nations.  
(The question of self-defense against attack or invasion is not involved or affected.)

b. A code of the international law of peace, based upon the outlawing of war and upon equality and justice between all nations, great and small, shall be formulated and adopted.

c. When war is outlawed the Permanent Court of International Justice shall be granted affirmative jurisdiction over International controversies between sovereign nations as provided for and defined in the code and arising under treaties.

3. Should such signatories within two years after the adherence of the United States fail to make such declaration and to join in a conference for the purpose of making such general treaty, the United States may in its discretion withdraw its adherence to said Court Protocol; and further should such signatories fail, within five years after the adherence of the United States to said Court Protocol, to make and execute a general treaty embodying in substance the aforesaid principles, the adherence of the United States shall thereupon terminate; but any action of the Court taken in the interim shall remain in full force and effect.

The following explanatory statement was signed and attached to the foregoing agreement.

The undersigned persons, representing various points of view as to the means of securing international peace, agree to the following principles in the attached program for the outlawry of the institution of war in the adherence of the United States to the World Court Protocol and agree to devote their best efforts to its realization and to the further study of adequate and appropriate mechanism for its effective application.

It is understood that each person signing this program commits only himself personally to its approval and that he is not limiting in any degree or manner his freedom to advocate methods or agencies for promoting world peace other than or additional to the Permanent Court of International Justice. However, we recognize that the question of the adherence of the United States to the Protocol of the World Court constitutes the chief immediate issue before this country, and that it is of paramount importance to bring about the cooperation of the United States with the rest of the world in effective measures to end war.

The persons signing this proposal are as follows:

John H. Clarke, former Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, now President of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association.

Professor James T. Shotwell, Director Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and Co-author of the American Plan for Security and Disarmament submitted to the League Assembly at Geneva last September.

Raymond Robins, Lecturer

Charles Clayton Morrison, Editor of the Christian Century

S. O. Levinson, Chairman of the American Committee for the Outlawry of War

Miss Mary Dreier, Executive Board, National Women's Trade Union League

Julian W. Mack, Judge United States Circuit Court

Sherwood Eddy, National Council of the Y.M.C.A.

Bruce Bliven, Associate Editor New Republic, formerly editor of New York Globe

E. C. Carter, Secretary, The Inquiry, formerly Senior Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. with the A.E.F. in France

Donald J. Cowling, President, Carleton College

Herbert Croly, Editor, New Republic

Edward Mead Earle, Professor, Columbia University, New York

William B. Hale, Attorney, Chicago, Illinois

Carlton J. H. Hayes, Professor, Columbia University

John Haynes Holmes, Pastor Community Church, New York

F. Ernest Johnson, Research Secretary, Federal Council of Churches

Paul Jones, Bishop, Protestant Episcopal Church

Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, Secretary, American Committee for the Outlawry of War.

Halford E. Luccock, Contributing Editor of the Christian Advocate

Reinhold Niebuhr, President Detroit Pastor's Union

Kirby Page, Writer and Lecturer

John Nevin Sayre, Secretary Fellowship of Reconciliation

Fred B. Smith, Federal Council of Churches

Norman Thomas, Director League for Industrial Democracy

Wilbur Thomas, American Friends Service Committee

Chas. H. Brent, Bishop, Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.

*Miss Florence C. Allen, Justice, Ohio Supreme Court*



(Not for publication until July 15th)  
(This is being sent to 3,000 leading papers)

Supplementary Release on Agreement Reached by  
Advocates of the World Court and Outlawry of War

John H. Clarke, former Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and now President of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, says:

"If all the men and women who believe international peace to be of supreme importance to the world could unite upon a plan for achieving it, their triumph over the irrational and savage War System would be swift and sure. But persistent divisions among the friends of peace are fatal.

"It therefore seems to me of great significance that a spirit of cooperation and compromise has developed in our country sufficient to secure the union, in a program for the participation of our government in the existing World Court of Justice, of many who believe that both the Court and the League of Nations are necessary agencies of world peace with many who are equally convinced that the Court alone with the program for the Outlawry of War would prove sufficient.

"If our immediate participation in the Court and such codification of International Law as is proposed in the definite plan for the Outlawry of War, now agreed upon, can be realized, surely all friends of peace must rejoice. But if the plan shall prove inadequate, five years of discussion and experience may be relied upon to develop another, and perhaps a wiser, plan.

"In the effort to promote the Great Cause, I, personally, am willing to sink my preferences as to method and to unite wholeheartedly with those I know to be devoted friends of peace in trying out to a conclusion the great experiment proposed by the Conference program of June 27th."

Charles Clayton Morrison, Editor of the Christian Century, says:

"I dare to believe that we have reached a formula and a program in which the cross purposes of our many peace groups may be genuinely reconciled. And if this is so, it means, I cannot doubt, nothing less than the attainment of a definite foreign policy for our nation. A formula has been found by which the moral energies of this country may be set free to work in cooperation with Europe and the rest of the world for those ideals of peace and justice in whose support the nations have long been accustomed to look to us for leadership. The unhappiness arising from the confusion and clash of our domestic opinion on peace procedure since the war, has only been exceeded by the misfortune of America's apparent estrangement from other nations in the business of organizing the world for peace. In the present proposal I believe we have found what all peace groups in our own country have been seeking, and what all the nations are really seeking. If accepted by the President and by the Senate of the United States, the program now proposed will have far reaching effects.

"For one thing, it will take us into the World Court at once. There are no obstructionist conditions standing in the way. No time need be lost. The conditions set up in the second and

third sections of the present proposal are not conditions of entrance but of continuance, after five years of participation.

"This proposal puts the great idea of outlawry of war in the most logical and favorable position for consideration by America and the world. It accepts the existing Court as it is, and puts the outlawry principle into it. Advocates of this principle of making war a crime and building an international judicial institution on that basis will be fully satisfied to have their cause presented to the world in association with the Court already created by the League of Nations.

"Moreover, the present proposal will ensure us against the only kind of foreign entanglements of which we need have any fear - that is, political entanglement involving the hazard of war. It will put the United States in the attitude of cooperation with other nations and free us from the unhappy position which has been interpreted as one of selfish isolation. The American nation is not an isolationist at heart. The present proposal meets the basis condition urged by Senator Borah concerning the codification of international law; and with war outlawed, his other objection concerning advisory opinions - a very valid and vital objection as the Court now stands - would be reduced to a level of secondary importance. If the nations outlaw war as provided by this program, there can remain no insuperable difficulties in the way of America's ultimate membership in the League of Nations.

"A great vista of international cooperation opens up before us as we reflect upon the significance of this union of our own peace group upon a common platform, and look forward to the reunion of America with her Allies, her former enemies and all the nations of the world in a court of law and justice wholly disentangled from the monstrous institution of war."

Professor James T. Shotwell, Director, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and Co-author of the American Plan for Disarmament and Security, says:

"The effort to secure what is called the outlawry of war in connection with the adherence of the United States to the Protocol of the Permanent Court of International Justice has to be considered from two points of view, - as to its substance and as to its practicability. In substance it goes no further than plans now being negotiated in Europe in which arbitration and court procedure are being definitely substituted for war or policies depending upon war for their realization. This country has not yet awakened to the extent and serious import of the peace movement in Europe. Cross currents of policy from the old diplomacy and unsettled international controversies obscure the real trend of events. But the silent momentum of the peace movement is steadily maintained in spite of temporary or partial set-backs.

"When Premier Ramsey MacDonald opened the debate on the Protocol of Geneva in the Assembly of the League last September he began by calling for just such a proposal as this, looking toward an elaboration of Article 36 of the court statute which would secure what is popularly known in Europe as compulsory arbitration. The subsequent refusal of British adherence to this program has been chiefly due to two things: the assumed hostility of the United States on the one hand, and the continental demand for general engagements in enforcement on the other. France and her associates already stand committed to the equivalent of this program,



and considerably more. Germany has already signed a number of treaties, and is negotiating more, which embody in a different setting the same cardinal idea of the abandonment of war as a means for the attainment of national policy and the acceptance of a program of peaceful settlement by appropriate means. We in the United States have centered our attention upon the place and function of the World Court. But so far our program in connection with it has been much less effective as an element in the total program for eliminating aggressive war, than the plans under discussion in Europe. This last proposal, if carefully developed and thought over, might be used to enable us to recover once more our equal share with other civilized countries in the movement for the elimination of war as an instrument for the attainment of political aims. It is still inadequate in details. For instance, it does not in so many words differentiate between aggressive war and defensive war, but the kind of war which it outlaws is aggression. It would be left to the subsequent conference to perfect the definition of aggression. For it should not escape attention that the working out of the plan depends upon the world conference; and that, in view of the diverse methods and policies now being tried out by different countries dealing with the solution of different angles of the same problem, such a conference is necessary if the effort to eliminate war is to be made a matter of practical politics.

"The suggestion as to mechanism, as distinguished from the substance of the plan, is therefore not a new one; and there is surely no reason why the Administration might not easily adjust it to practical politics. Negotiation with other countries on this point would enable us more accurately to gage the significance of the step proposed, the value of similar proposals by other countries along variant and at present confusing lines, and the possibilities of a coordinate and adjustable plan under which nations may still feel that all the legitimate prerogatives of sovereignty are secured to them while working out and perfecting, by a co-operative process, the mechanism for international justice."

S. O. Levinson, Chairman of the American Committee for the Outlawry of War, says:

"The coalition of the American peace forces, represented by the Statement published today, may well be epoch-making in its effect. The entrance of the United States into the World Court, with permanent membership conditioned upon the nations of the world outlawing the cruel and destructive war system, makes an ideal combination. No international court can do itself or the world justice so long as the institution of war is paramount and authoritative.

"The signatories to this statement have not sought to interfere with the legal and parliamentary technique which must be worked out in the United States Senate. We have confined ourselves to fundamentals and thereby found a basis of agreement, which if accepted in principle by the other nations, should develop into an invincible program for world peace."



July 17, 1925.

Dear Bill:

I have delayed answering your good letter of July 9th in the hope of having more definite information for you. I have talked three times with Miss Goddard concerning the possibility of discussing the Nash matter at Olivet. I am to see Harold Marshall on Monday or Tuesday and will write to you again. I am deeply anxious to have this whole matter discussed under as favorable circumstances as possible and am inclined to believe that Olivet affords a good chance. I will write you again after I see Harold. In a letter just received from him he says that it is not likely that he can get there before Thursday or Friday, the 6th or 7th. If it were necessary to delay discussion of this matter until Thursday or Friday, continuing through Saturday and Sunday and possibly Monday, could you possibly remain over? I will let you know what comes out of my talk with Harold Marshall on Tuesday.

Cordially yours,

Mr. William P. Hapgood  
The Columbia Conserve Co.  
Indianapolis, Indiana

KP-m

July 17, 1925.

Dear Ben:

Your letter of July 15th is at hand. I did not wire you at Saugatuck because I wanted to talk with a few people here about securing funds for a number of sectional conferences such as you have indicated. As soon as Dave and Francis get back I will talk with them at length about this.

There are some interesting developments with reference to our proposal. Robins has just wired as follows:

"Senator Borah will make favorable statement if cooperation peace forces definite."

Justice Clark has replied:

"Cannot imagine what better evidence he could ask than signing the program so far as signers concerned stop. At this season impossible to secure many other leaders in time to make his endorsement of much value stop Have little doubt that if he will endorse promptly and strongly it will put whole peace movement on the outlawry of war basis and make him leader of it stop If he does not do so there will be some newspaper comment favorable and unfavorable but conversion will be much slower stop In my judgment rarely has so great an opportunity to serve at once a great cause and his own future been presented to a man as is now before him stop I intend to do all in my power for the program regardless of action of others."

There is to be an important meeting here in New York on Friday attended by former Attorney General Wickersham, Raymond Fosdick and others to consider the matter further. We got good publicity in the New York papers as you will see from the enclosed clippings. We are inclined to believe there are great possibilities in this project. I will keep you fully in touch with developments.

Affectionately yours,

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

BENJ. WEST FRAZIER, *Chairman*  
HENRY H. BONNELL  
WILLIAM BOYD  
HENRY H. COLLINS, JR.  
WALTER I. COOPER  
FRANK T. GUCKER  
SAMUEL F. HOUSTON  
THOMAS L. LATTA  
SHIPPEN LEWIS  
WILLIAM A. LIPPINCOTT, JR.  
PAUL VAN REED MILLER  
HOWARD W. PAGE  
MISS MARY PEACOCK  
LEVI L. RUE  
FLETCHER W. STITES  
J. BARTON TOWNSEND  
CHARLES S. WALTON, JR.  
EDWARD C. WOOD

Christian Association  
OF THE  
University of Pennsylvania  
INCORPORATED  
conducting

Student Church Activities	World Mission Enterprises
Mission Study Classes	University Settlement House
Student Community Service	University Summer Camp
International Students' House	Vocational Counsel and Guidance
Interracial Commission	Religious Education

PRESIDENTS

GEORGE EICHNER, WH. '28  
HELEN E. ROBERTS, ED. '26

SECRETARIES AND

CHURCH REPRESENTATIVES

REV. CHARLES O. WRIGHT, *General Secretary*  
REV. PAUL D. EDDY, M.A., COL. '21  
*Associate General Secretary*  
REV. JOHN R. HART, JR., M.A., '11 C  
*Episcopal. Vocational Counsel and Religious Education*  
DANA G. HOW, '12 C  
*Service, Camp Director, Delegations*  
REV. A. WALDO STEVENSON, 'B3 C  
*Foreign Students and International Relationships*  
REV. FREDERICK B. ISLER, M.A.  
*Baptist. Conferences and Special Meetings*  
REV. CHARLES A. ANDERSON  
*Presbyterian. World Missions*  
REV. ROBERT H. GEARHART, JR.  
*Lutheran. Personal Work and Publicity*  
REV. CLAYTON H. RANCK  
*Reformed. Associate World Missions*  
REV. LLOYD ELLIS FOSTER  
*Methodist. Interracial Commission*  
MISS MADELEINE ERSKINE, *Women Students*  
JOSEPH C. MCCracken, M.A., M.D.  
*"Pennsylvania in China," SHANGHAI, CHINA*  
TREASURER  
FRANK T. GUCKER, '92 C

3437 WOODLAND AVENUE

WEST PHILADELPHIA, PA.

July 20th, 1925

Mr. Kirby Page,  
Division Street,  
Hasbrouck, New Jersey.

Dear Mr. Page:

It was with a very great deal of reluctance and only after long conference that we brought ourselves to wire you as we did from the Student Secretaries' Assembly. Ben Cherrington will give you the best details, I am sure, the next time he sees you. I want to tell you, however, that it was not because we did not want to hear from you that we made the suggestion we did, but because there were two other things involved; one of them, the fact that Neibuhr was giving us something along the lines of your work and finally gave us the history of the united movement which resulted in the coming together of the various peace bodies, together with a decided lack of funds because of a smaller registration than we had expected. The Conference was a unit in backing up the program which your group has suggested and I presume that by this time the Secretary has either wired or written you that they have pledged themselves to bring to the student bodies of their respective colleges and universities all the information they can get on the question of the World Court and the United States' entrance into it.

Please let me thank you for consenting to be with us and also to express the hope that this first breaking of our engagements will not militate against the possibility of making further ones.

With assurances of my high personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

  
CHARLES O. WRIGHT



July 20, 1925.

My dear Abner:

We were glad indeed to get your good letter of July 10th. We certainly hope that nothing will interfere with your plans to spend the year at Union. My own opinion is that you will have no difficulty whatever in securing a satisfactory preaching place while you are in the Seminary. You certainly may depend upon any cooperation from me that is possible.

I shall look forward in the hope of seeing you at Estes Park at the end of August. It will be a great joy to have you here in New York next year.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Abner H. Johnson  
Centerville, Iowa

KP-m

E. KNOX MITCHELL, JR.  
STUDENT PASTOR

LUCY HUBER  
WOMEN'S SECRETARY

## CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

HERBERT A. JUMP  
MINISTER

Bristol N H July 22

My dear Kirbye

I enclose my approval of all your propositions.

As to Ann Arbor for next summer; we have a summer school of 3500 which does not at all fill up the accommodations that are offered in the town where 9000 are accustomed to be housed during the winter. Your program would thus have an audience to draw upon from these thoughtful summer students. The Michigan Union would probably be available for conferences. An interesting incidental program of lectures and music runs all summer long. The University authorities would probably be interested to welcome the summer conference as an adjunct. And we are on the main line of railroad east and west, and cheaper to get to than Olivet. Moreover the resignation of the Olivet president may subtract a congenial personality from the Olivet home-talent.

Yours.

*Jump*

*files*

July 22, 1925

Dear Bill:

I had a long talk with Harold Marshall yesterday and then I had another talk with Miss Goddard and Ned Carter.

Marshall is definitely planning to arrive at the Conference on Thursday morning, August 6th, and will be on hand for about a week. He thinks it is quite probable that Mr. Nash will be present for several days also.

At a meeting of the Conference Leaders yesterday we discussed the procedure to be followed at Olivet for the first week. We decided tentatively on something like the following:

On Monday morning begin with a general session at which we would attempt to have the various delegates speak briefly concerning the economic and industrial problems that are giving them most concern. We are inclined to believe that these can be classified under such heads as the following:

1. Strife
2. Inequality
3. Profit Motive
4. Autocracy
5. Waste of Life and Resources.

It may be well to spend all of Monday and Tuesday getting as full evidence on these five phases as possible. Then on Wednesday we would turn to the general question of Attempted Solutions, and would consider in detail three or four experiments that are now being conducted, asking concerning each, some such questions as the following:

1. Why was the experiment started?
2. What is the experiment seeking to do?
3. What methods is it using?
4. What has it accomplished?
5. What are its weaknesses?
6. What factors has it against it?



Mr. W. P. H. -- #2

July 22, 1925

It is likely that some time on Wednesday we should like to discuss your experiment, and then follow with one or two others. By Thursday afternoon or evening we would probably have a great background for a discussion of Mr. Nash's situation. By that time Marshall, probably Mr. Nash, and several of the Amalgamated people will be on hand. We could then devote the rest of Thursday, all Friday, Saturday and Sunday to the National Situation if this much time is needed. I shall be interested to get your opinion concerning this line-up.

Miss Goddard has reasonable assurance that Mr. Hillman is going to be on hand by Thursday. Lee Wolman is also coming. I think you know that Phil Zeigler is also planning to be on hand. If you think of any other key people who ought to be present, will you not do everything you can to get them there. Something really significant may come out of this discussion.

I am most eager indeed to see you again.

My wife and the children are coming along and we are eager to meet Mrs. Hapgood.

Cordially yours,

Mr. William P. Hapgood  
The Columbia Conserve Co.  
Indianapolis, Indiana

KP:A

Copy

The Universalist Leader

176 Newbury Street

Boston, Mass.

July 22, 1925.

Mr. Kirby Page  
311 Division Ave.  
Hasbrouck Heights, N.J.

My dear Kirby:

I did not phone you yesterday as we arranged because it was too late I thought, and I was bolting for a five o'clock boat.

Following our lunch meeting a group of "impossiblests" were waiting for Arthur Nash to help them start a cooperative candy factory, and they took so much time that I only had about five minutes before I had to leave to put the whole proposition up to him. It looks now as though he would not be able to get to Olivet for much, if any, of that first week, but he will try to be there Sunday to speak as per your schedule unless something unforeseen happens. If it should prove that he could not get there in time to take a real part in the discussion, for want of somebody better I will be all ready to try to set forth the saliences of his personal philosophy and plan of organization in a way to get it before the group for discussion.

I definitely arranged after seeing you to have my part in the Conference at Murray Grove conclude not later than Wednesday morning; so I shall come on Wolverine to Battle Creek unless I wire you to the contrary. And you are to have somebody fliver over and meet the train there Thursday morning. I am not making definite plans about leaving. I ought to get away very early the next week, but I will leave a selvage in case I seem to be needed for a day or two longer.

I am also getting busy on the other people of whom we talked.

Yours,

Harold.

611 Fairview Ave

Brooklyn N.Y. July 22 1925

Dear Mrs Page

I am enclosing herewith  
a check which is the unexpended  
balance of the check for  
\$117.55 which I gave Kleins  
for the radio material. I  
presume the express charges  
were \$5.90.

(Mrs. Page)  
I wrote you a letter  
a few days ago. If you need  
any further advice, please let  
me know.

You should not allow  
your storage battery to get  
below a specific gravity of  
1.150. When it is fully charged  
it should have a specific  
gravity of from between 1.275 and  
1.300.

Yours very truly  
W. J. Estlin



# Supreme Court of Ohio

CARRINGTON T. MARSHALL  
CHIEF JUSTICE

THOMAS A. JONES  
EDWARD S. MATTHIAS  
ROBERT H. DAY  
FLORENCE E. ALLEN  
REYNOLDS R. KINKADE  
JAMES E. ROBINSON

JUDGES

Columbus

July 24, 1925

Mr. Kirby Page,  
311 Division Ave.,  
Hassbrouck Heights, N.J.

Dear Mr. Page:

Congratulations on the outcome of your conference of coalition of peace forces in the last few weeks. Judge Allen is now in the east for some vacation with some friends and I am sending on to her your note giving the text of the telegram from Senator Borah.

Things are working out so it is going to be possible for me to be in Olivet when Judge Allen is there. We will plan to reach Olivet Tuesday afternoon, August 11th, so you <sup>will doubtless</sup> want to use her for Tuesday night address. Then if her second address could be given Wednesday the 12th early enough so we could motor to Marshall, Mich., in order to get a train into Chicago, she would appreciate that very much.

Judge Allen is making a great effort in order to keep this engagement with you as some personal things have come up which makes it almost impossible to do it, but you may count on us being there on August 11th unless her state of health is so that it is humanly impossible for her to make it.

Will you please have your office make any arrangements that is necessary for our accommodation while we are there?

Looking forward to seeing you and knowing that you will have a splendid conference,

Very sincerely yours,

*Susan M. Rebhan*  
Susan M. Rebhan

*Judge Allen is having a slight tonsil operation next week. merely removing parts of tonsils a Dr left in 15 yrs ago. The Dr here assures us, her throat will not be sore as in regular tonsil operation. you do not anticipate any trouble - The Dr ordered this done only a few days ago - wanted you to know facts in case of any complication. S.M.R.*

*Please return  
for my files*

-2-

July 24, 1925.

My dear Sherwood:

Things seem to be coming along all right at this end. We have had no word from you but presume you are having a busy but profitable time. I have sent you various letters with reference to the World Court Outlawry Agreement. It seems to me that we are making real headway. I have just come from another meeting of the Advisory Committee on the World Court of the various peace organizations. This Committee includes people like Raymond Fosdick, Wickersham, Manley Hudson, Mrs. Catt and other outstanding World Court and League of Nations advocates. They feel unable to come out actively in support of our agreement for substantially the same reasons that McDonald outlined in the meeting at Professor Shotwell's home. That is to say, they feel that there is little probability that the Senate would accept a proposal containing compulsory jurisdiction of the Court. They are also inclined to believe that the suggestion of a new proposition at this time would tend to confuse the issue in the Senate, and might delay or prevent entrance into the Court. On the other hand they were very sympathetic to the effort to secure harmony within the peace ranks and passed a resolution endorsing the idea of outlawry and agreeing to work actively for the lawry as soon as America enters the Court. This means that we have a chance to put the whole peace movement in this country on the outlawry basis once the Senate fight on the Court is over.

The Student Department of both the YM and YW are very keen on our proposal. They are talking in terms of a nation wide campaign in the fall. We are going to make a serious effort to secure at least \$50,000. from people like Bok, Filene, Baruch and other League of Nations advocates. The National Student Council of both men and women is to be in session at Lake Forest Illinois early in September. I am going to be with them for a couple of days and we hope to map out a comprehensive educational campaign on international problems and then go out after several big gifts. I have decided to postpone my visit to the South and will come back to New York early in September. It seems unwise for me to be away until the middle of October as I had planned. I am beginning to be convinced that I ought to give a good deal of time to this college campaign in the fall. There are almost illimitable possibilities in it.

I have just finished the rough draft of my manuscript of "What Price Peace" and am sending you a copy herewith. I realize that you will be very busy but if you can find the time to go through this I wish you would send me your criticisms without delay. I shall be correcting gally proofs about the end of August and can take advantage of your suggestions. The Council of Christian Associations are going to bring out a student edition under their imprint. I am sending the manuscript out for criticism to a number



of friends and hope to improve on it considerably before it finally appears. I am convinced it comes at a very timely moment and that there will be a wide demand for it.

We have moved down on the fifth floor. You will see from the enclosed diagram the layout that we propose. By cutting another door through in the middle of the big room we can make very much better use of the space available. This will enable us to put a partition across the right hand corner and thus secure another private office. I think we are going to be very comfortable indeed in the new quarters.

Prospects for Olivet are picking up. It now looks as if we are going to have a good attendance. After a series of conferences we have decided to devote a couple or three days of the first week to a thorough discussion of the whole Nash situation. Hillman and Wolman have definitely agreed to come as have also Harold Marshall and Arthur Nash. I am inclined to believe we are going to have a really significant week. I am leaving on Sunday for Lakeside where I am to speak five times at the summer conference there. I will then go on to Olivet. Miss Metzger will be away from the office during August and September and Miss McDougall has agreed to handle things during her absence. We expect to have Miss Greene begin in September and so we are getting a second stenographer at least temporarily. It looks as though I will have quite a lot of correspondence in the fall on this World Court Outlawry proposition and there will be a lot of work in connection with sending out copies of "What Price Peace". We can decide later whether another stenographer will be needed permanently.

I cannot refrain from passing on to you a bit of information which Tinker has just given me concerning the vote taken at Silver Bay, on the question of the most popular speaker. There was a separate poll of students and faculty members. The students ranked Fosdick first, Coffin second, myself third. The Faculty members ranked Coffin first, Fosdick second and myself third. Forgive this bit of boasting but it does have a bearing on the question which we have discussed many times concerning the amount of time I ought to devote to speaking. You will remember that the Silver Bay speakers this year included Dr. Mott, Richard Roberts and eight or ten prominent speakers.

I am most eager indeed to see you again and have a long talk about many things. We are remembering you day by day and hope the summer is proving all you hope for. Give my love to Mrs. Eddy and Pat.

Affectionately yours,

Kirby



Important note: The text of the resolution quoted below is not to be published although we are at liberty to make public the fact that these important persons have gone on record as saying that, in their judgment, many if not all the great organizations which they represent can be relied upon for active support in a nation-wide campaign for outlawry as soon as the Senate has acted favorably upon the question of entrance into the World Court by the United States.

Kirby Page

July 25, 1925.

Mr. Kirby Page,  
347 Madison Avenue,  
New York City.

My dear Mr. Page:

At the meeting today of the Advisory Committee on the World Court, which, as you know, represents some twenty national organizations actively interested in the United States' adherence to the Permanent Court on the so-called "Harding-Hughes-Coolidge basis," the following resolution was passed:

It is the unanimous sense of the Committee that the proposed new basis for adherence to the Protocol of the Permanent Court of International Justice, announced to the public on July 16 and signed by distinguished representatives of different points of view, is worthy of most serious study as a highly commendable effort to unify the peace forces in this country behind a common program.

The Committee feels, however, that the attempt to make the permanent adherence of the United States to the Court contingent on the acceptance of the principle of the outlawry of war by the other signatories to the Protocol is unfortunate because it tends to be self-defeating. It confuses the public mind by injecting at a late date new and extraneous issues into the consideration of a question on which organized opinion has already expressed itself with great conviction. Moreover, in view of the fact that most of the national organizations which have gone on record in support of the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge reservations took such action through national conventions or other democratic procedure, it is wholly impracticable for more than a small minority of them formally to express a judgment on this new proposal in time to affect Senatorial opinion before December 17, the date set for the beginning of the Senatorial debate.

The Committee wishes to make emphatically clear its conviction that the outlawry of war constitutes a program which, following the United States' adherence to the Court, can and will be widely and enthusiastically supported by

most, if not all, of these national organizations which are now supporting immediate adherence to the Court on the basis suggested by President Coolidge. Therefore, it is the Committee's hope that all of the organizations interested will do their utmost to secure prompt and favorable action by the Senate, as recommended by the President, with a view, among other objectives, to clearing the way for a unified, national campaign for the outlawry of war.

You will be interested also to have me recall to your mind that at the meeting Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt expressed her opinion that nearly all the women's organizations would strongly support the outlawry of war program with perhaps certain additions, as the next great step after adherence to the Court is won. Dr. Sidney L. Gulick of the Federal Council of Churches expressed the same opinion of the probable action of the great Evangelical denominational bodies. It is my personal conviction that this support from the women's organizations and from the church groups would be shared in by many of the most important purely men's organizations.

I hope you will pass on to the leaders of the outlawry of war movement either the text or the substance of the resolution passed by our Committee today and also the opinions expressed by Mrs. Catt and Dr. Gulick.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) James G. McDonald

JGM:RM

Chairman.

Members of the Advisory Committee of the World Court

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt  
Professor Joseph P. Chamberlain  
Judge John H. Clarke  
Mr. John Foster Dulles  
Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick

Dr. Sidney L. Gulick  
Prof. Manley O. Hudson  
Mr. James G. McDonald  
Dr. William P. Merrill  
Dr. Denys P. Myers

Mr. S. E. Nicholson  
Mrs. Maud Wood Park  
Mrs. Franklin D.  
Roosevelt  
Mrs. William Tilton  
Hon. George W.  
Wickersham

The Illinois Disciples' Foundation at the University of Illinois  
(Incorporated 1916)

CHAMPAIGN - URBANA, ILLINOIS.

STEPHEN E. FISHER  
President of the Foundation and  
Minister of University Place Church

WILLIAM V. ROOSA  
Professor of Religious Education

702 West Oregon Street,  
Urbana, Illinois,  
July 25, 1925.

My dear Kirby,

Your good letter came just this morning: I feel guilty in not having written you sooner about our going to Olivet but haven't gotten around to it in a multitude of duties. *He that until a few weeks ago that we could still make it*

We both surely appreciate your consideration in arranging so pleasant and interesting a piece of work in connection with the Conference, but are very sorry that our plans have unavoidably been changed so that we cannot be there. The reason is Beatrice's illness.

For some months Beatrice has been feeling much below par, in fact hardly had enough strength to get around, and was worn out all the time. It was a long time before we discovered the trouble and then months more before we began to see much improvement. The trouble is an exophthalmic goiter. It is so small that we didn't know for a long time that there was any disturbance in the thyroid region, but it certainly has upset things. After trying several methods with very little results we went to Dr.

Frank Wright in Chicago about a month ago. After a thorough examination he said that it could almost certainly be cured without operation, but that it would take several months of rest, careful diet and medical treatment. He took her to Wesley Hospital for three weeks and watched her development very carefully. She gained over 15 pounds in weight during that time and showed other signs of great improvement. Then we spent a week with friends in Chicago before coming home. We have been home just a week. She is making very fine progress but will have to stay in bed for three or four months yet, then will have to be very careful for several months more.

I have been doing all the work around the house and taking care of Beatrice for some time now. (I have been taking care of Burton too, of course, which means a little work). I haven't had any teaching work this summer but the Foundation wants me to spend a few weeks before September in some field work, or in plainer terms collecting Foundation pledges, etc. I would have done it earlier if it hadn't been for Beatrice's trouble, and then would have been free during August. But now, as soon as we can get some one to look after things at home properly I will have to get busy at that. Besides, we may be leaving here the first of August instead of September and spend the month with friends in Chicago, I mean make that our headquarters. In any



The Illinois Disciples' Foundation at the University of Illinois

(Incorporated 1916)

CHAMPAIGN - URBANA, ILLINOIS.

STÉPHEN E. FISHER

President of the Foundation and  
Minister of University Place Church

WILLIAM V. ROOSA

Professor of Religious Education

case <sup>we</sup> will not be able to get to Olivet. I certainly am sorry to have to miss it. We have both looked forward to the Conference as a real treat, the sort of thing that we both need and are eager to get, but will have to get it some other time.

I think I have told you before that we are going to leave here at the end of the summer, I mean discontinue our work at the Foundation. We are not definitely located for next year yet, tho it seems probable that I will be teaching in Union Theological College, Chicago. It isn't what I want for permanent work but what I would like hasn't shown up yet. Suppose you don't happen to know of a good opening in the New Testament field in a good college or seminary, do you? You will think that I am looking upon you as a general employment agency, but I thot you might have run across some place during your frequent travels up and down the land. If a good teaching place doesn't materialize and a good church should be available where I wouldn't be regarded as too radical I would be willing to take that. You know I am pretty "dangerous" after so long in Chicago with Case, Haydon, et al. But I certainly am not interested in getting into a place where I have to spend all my energies fighting for a chance to do constructive work and then not getting anywhere. That has been one of the difficulties here. Outside my regular credit courses it has been almost impossible to start anything worth while in an educational way because of the opposition of the authorities. There is no educational ideal in the church and no chance to build one for a good many years yet. When I have attempted it in my student classes on Sundays I have been regarded as radical and not "spiritual" enough. . . . But if I could get a church where I had a chance to put on a constructive educational program and deal with real living issues I think it would be eminently worth while. If you know of a place like that I surely would appreciate knowing about it.

Please pardon my rambling at such length, and my long delay in writing you about our situation. I hope you will still have time to arrange for some one else to handle the book room. Maybe we can do it for you next year.

One of these days I will send you a picture of our boy taken when he was two years old. Wish you could see him and that we could see your family, too. We had hoped to have a great visit as well as a fine conference at Olivet. We'll have to postpone that too, for a while.

With best wishes for a great Conference and kindest personal regards from all of us to yourself and family,

(Over)

Bill.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

October 10, 1911

Dear Mr. [Name]

Enclosed for you are [Name]

As this might not reach you in time to allow you to make your arrangements for the Conference I'm sending a wire saying that we can't come.

I think I have told you before that I mean to leave here at the end of the summer. I mean to leave our work at the University. We are not definitely located for next year yet. It seems probable that I will be teaching in Union Theological College, Chicago. It isn't what I want for permanent work but what I would like to do for a year. Suppose you don't happen to know of a good opening in the New Testament field in a good college or university, do you? You will think that I am looking for a general employment agency, but I don't you might have some other ideas. Your frequent travels up and down the land. It's a good thing to have a material-ize and a good thing to have a material-ize. I wouldn't be surprised if you had a good thing to have a material-ize. You know I am pretty "handy" when it comes to getting into a place where I have to spend all my energies fighting for a chance to do constructive work and then get into a place where I have been one of the difficulties here. Outside my regular work it seems to me that almost all the time is spent in the north while in an educational way because of the opposition of the authorities. There is no educational ideal in the church and no chance to build one for a good many years yet. When I have attempted it in my study of places in Europe I have been regarded as radical and not "practical" enough. . . . But if I could get a chance where I had a chance to get on a constructive educational program and deal with real living issues I think it would be entirely worth while. It's not known of a place like that I really could contribute something about it.

I have been my teaching at [Name] and my long delay in writing you about our situation. I hope you will still have time to arrange for some one else to handle the book room. Maybe we can do it for you next year.

One of these days I will send you a picture of our boy taken when he was two years old. I wish you could see him and that we could see your family too. We had hoped to have a great visit as well as a fine conference at Illinois. We'll have to postpone that too for a while.

With best wishes for a great Conference and kindest personal regards from all of us to yourself and family.

Yours truly,  
[Signature]

(Name)

# COLEGIO INTERNACIONAL

CASILLA DE CORREO 241  
ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY

ARTHUR E. ELLIOTT M. A. DIRECTOR  
FRED W. HUGHES B. S. VICE-DIRECTOR  
NEIL H. BAXTER B. A. TESORERO

June 26. 1925.

My dear Kirby! -

I was very happy to get even a short letter from a man so busy as you are. I surely wish you good luck and good results in all your various undertakings. Yes there is certainly need for great efforts along the lines in which you are working. I don't understand humanity. One would think that this old world should be sick, not sick of war, but it seems to me that the whole world is on the brink of another outbreak, even here



# COLEGIO INTERNACIONAL

CASILLA DE CORREO 241  
ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY

-2-

ARTHUR E. ELLIOTT M. A. DIRECTOR  
FRED W. HUGHES B. S. VICE-DIRECTOR  
NEIL H. BAXTER B. A. TESORERO

in Paraguay we have our troubles  
and when there is not external strife  
there ~~are~~ internal troubles a plenty. In  
the last few days I have seen many  
alarming notices about trouble between  
Mexico and the U.S. Also the situation  
in China seems bad; And Northern Africa  
etc. Probably you know much better  
than I do, but as optimistic as I try to  
be, I fail to find that the nations  
have any faith in each other, and  
individuals do not seem to have  
any to spare. We just live for

# COLEGIO INTERNACIONAL

CASILLA DE CORREO 241  
ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY

ARTHUR E. ELLIOTT M. A. DIRECTOR  
FRED W. HUGHES B. S. VICE-DIRECTOR  
NEIL H. BAXTER B. A. TESORERO

- 3 -

the best, but while we are doing  
our hoping some one roared thunder  
not to use a stronger word.

About the trip to Europe, I should  
like very much to go during my  
furlough if it is at all possible.

Because of our shortage of workers,  
(The Johnson & Baptists have both been  
called home, because of health troubles  
very largely) I do not know when we  
shall be allowed to take our furlough.  
We should leave here at Christmas<sup>time</sup>,  
but we may have to remain a few

## COLEGIO INTERNACIONAL

CASILLA DE CORREO 241  
ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY

ARTHUR E. ELLIOTT M. A. DIRECTOR  
FRED W. HUGHES B. S. VICE-DIRECTOR  
NEIL H. BAXTER B. A. TESORERO

- 4 -

months longer, when will you come  
for Europe? How long is the trip?  
How much money will it cost me?  
Is there anything to be done to help  
make expenses etc.? you know a  
missionary don't save much money. But  
I do want to go if possible, we are  
supposed to spend four month  
speaking, four month visiting, and  
four month in school, so I understand,  
But I am sure I can arrange it  
with the Society in one way or another.



## COLEGIO INTERNACIONAL

CASILLA DE CORREO 241  
ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY

ARTHUR E. ELLIOTT M. A. DIRECTOR  
MALCOLM L. NORMENT, B. A. VICE-DIRECTOR  
HENRY P. LEACH M. A. TESORERO

- 4 -

We are expecting a little Paraguayan next month if not sooner. That will be fine but makes it heavy for Mary. Catherine is doing fine and we couldn't get along without him.

I understand the Teachers have no intention of coming back at least for the present. The Norments, that is, Mrs. Norment is not at all well, so they are not sure. I do not know about the McWilliams. Perhaps you will see all the people at Drake. I see by the almanac that our class is to have some time and that you are to be there. That made me about as homesick as I have ever been. I sure would like to see the whole bunch.

## COLEGIO INTERNACIONAL

CASILLA DE CORREO 241  
ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY

ARTHUR E. ELLIOTT M. A. DIRECTOR  
FRED W. HUGHES B. S. VICE-DIRECTOR  
NEIL H. BAXTER B. A. TESORERO

- 5 -

May this is quite a long letter for me but we are having two week vacation because of the Flu (Grippe). So I can write longer letters. Mr. Lemmon and Hughes have gone to B. A. for a mid-year meeting. I should have gone, but can not leave just now, and then, is not a good thing for all of us to leave at one time.

I enjoyed the Montevideoan Congress, but was rather disappointed with the time wasted with useless discussions about Theology,

I hope you have no trouble deciphering this letter. My machine is in the repair shop. So do the best you can,

## COLEGIO INTERNACIONAL

CASILLA DE CORREO 241  
ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY

ARTHUR E. ELLIOTT M. A. DIRECTOR  
FRED W. HUGHES B. S. VICE-DIRECTOR  
NEIL H. BAXTER B. A. TESORERO

6.

We had a supper for some friends last night, Dr. Lopez of the Rockefeller Foundation; American Vice Consul; also the clerk from the American Legation. You see we are in the capital, so have touch with all our officials, as well as the Paraguay-Officials. I can't permit a boy with the Paraguayan President knowing it, I have been to visit him several times and he seems very friendly.

Well Old Boy. keep young - but remember your health. There is much for you to do in the world as yet.

Most respectfully yours,

Note: Give all friends the glad hand,  
How goes our fraternity? (over)



COLEGIO INTERNACIONAL

CASILLA DE CORREO 241  
ASUNCION, PARAGUAY

June 27:-

S,  
Have just read your article in *The Century*  
and I agree with you that the Germans  
have reason. Why is it that a nation can  
not acknowledge their guilt. - I am pretty  
well fed up with "our" conservative friends in  
religion, who are 125% Americans, and good  
"Secret" diplomats, who think America is  
God Country, the that he has a particular  
interest in the rest, (only a secondary interest  
so to speak.) I am sorry that the U. S.  
is not-big enough. - Big enough in "Soul  
and Spirit," to lead the nations, in real  
progress, as well as in purely financial  
matters. The American nation may not  
desire more territory. But if great financial  
men in foreign lands could in many cases be  
better and more righteously in their dealings and  
lead other nations to have confidence in us, as individuals, and as a nation.

July 26, 1925.

My dear Mother:

The past month has been one of the most fruitful periods in my life. We have made very substantial progress in unifying the heretofore badly divided peace forces of the country. As a result of a suggestion that I made to Sherwood Eddy and Raymond Robbins, a conference was called early in June followed by two other long conferences, as a result of which a harmony programme was agreed upon. I enclose herewith some documents that will be of interest to you. You will notice that we are now planning a nationwide campaign in the colleges in the fall. It now seems absolutely imperative that I be in and around New York during September. I would not let anything prevent my coming to Houston now except a matter of so great importance as this.

With great reluctance therefore, I am compelled to write that I will have to delay my coming to Houston until later in the year. Alma and the children will come on from Olivet as originally planned. It is almost certain that this nation-wide campaign will bring me into the South some time during the late fall or winter. It is altogether probable therefore, that I shall be able to see you within a few months. I cannot tell you how deeply disappointed I am at not being able to come now with the folks, but we do have the chance of a lifetime to arouse the students of this country on the issue of war and peace.

I am leaving today for a summer conference at Lakeside Ohio where I am to give five addresses. We will then go on to Olivet for the month of August.

We decided to surprise you with a radio set for your birthday and have forwarded it to you by express. You will undoubtedly be able to find a radio man in Lufkin who will install it for you. I enclose herewith certain suggestions made by our friend Stine, who is a radio expert. Full instructions will come with the set. The only thing you will have to get there is a Willard Storage Battery and the B. batteries. Alma will pay you for these when she gets there. You ought to have no difficulty in getting the distant stations. We thought this would give you as much pleasure and be as profitable as any other thing we could get you for your birthday. We hope that both you and Mr. Murry will like it.

I shall write you again from Lakeside. With heaps of love,

Affectionately yours,



July 27, 1925.

Dear Raymond:

We had another long session yesterday with the Advisory Committee on the World Court, of which McDonald is Chairman. They were very sympathetic toward our joint proposal and passed a resolution which is incorporated in McDonald's letter to me, several copies of which I enclose.

They feel that it is unwise and impracticable for their organizations to endorse the exact procedure outlined in our agreement. First, because they believe their support of this new proposal would confuse the Senate and delay any action upon the question of America's entrance to the Court. Second, because the mechanics through which these national organizations reach decisions on important questions like this is such as to make it almost impossible to get favorable action prior to December 1926. Many of these organizations determine their policies in great national conventions and the officers simply administer and execute decisions reached in these assemblies. Many of these organizations will not be holding conventions in time to take action before the Senate meets.

On the other hand, as you will see from the resolution, they are definitely committed to the support of outlawry as soon as the Court question is out of the way. This decision is by no means entirely satisfactory to us. It would, of course, have been infinitely better if we could have secured the active cooperation of these organizations for our joint proposal. But, having failed to get this support, surely it is a very great gain to have them commit themselves in this definite way to the support of a nation-wide campaign for outlawry after the Senate has disposed of the Court question.

It is of course understood that the twenty-nine signatories to our document will exert themselves in every possible way to arouse public opinion in support of our joint proposal, to secure resolutions of endorsement from various bodies, and bring all the pressure possible to secure favorable action from the Senate. Much depends upon what you are able to do with Senator Borah and with President Coolidge. There is no doubt whatever that these peace organizations would support our joint agreement if they thought it could actually be gotten through the Senate. If Senator Borah and the President come out emphatically for our proposition we may secure its adoption by the Senate.

In any case, we are almost absolutely certain to line up the entire peace forces of this country behind the outlawry program within the near future. This seems to me to be the most important thing that could happen, even more important than the adherence of the United



States to the World Court on any basis without the enthusiastic support of these powerful organizations for outlawry. If anybody had said six months ago that the peace forces of this country would be unitedly backing the outlawry program within a year the statement would have sounded visionary indeed. And yet, if we can maintain the present conciliatory spirit which is being manifested by the various parties to the controversy, we are now reasonably certain of actually bringing this to pass within the very near future. I hope you will keep me informed as to developments at your end.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Raymond Robins,  
1437 West Ohio Street,  
Chicago, Illinois.

KP-m

C O P Y

July 27th, 1925

Dr. Harold Marshall  
176 Newbury Street  
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Marshall:

It is some time since I have come away from a luncheon quite so perplexed as I was when I left you last Wednesday.

As you know, I had accepted Kirby Page's invitation to preside during the first week before seeing you. That week is dedicated to the discussion of the relationship of economic and industrial problems to the Christian social order. When we were talking you said that if at Olivet the discussion took time to consider such details as the exact wages Mr. Nash pays to a particular woman in his factory, we would get nowhere. You felt that it was necessary for us to consider the Nash experiment as a whole in terms of a new spirit in industry. Now if there is anything that I have learned in these two years in The Inquiry, it is the danger of trying to generalize about the Christian spirit and the Christian way of life and Christian principles apart from concrete situations. At Olivet as Chairman of discussion, I should find myself in a very difficult position if, when solutions are being offered by the friends of Hapgood, Nash, Hatch, Hillman, Dennison and others, I should be asked to exclude as irrelevant any request which might be made for concrete data regarding such items as wages, hours, factory conditions, labor policy, etc. The announcement regarding Nash in the morning's press following my luncheon with you would seem to make it very difficult for me in my position as chairman, to rule out as irrelevant such information, for in that press notice Mr. Nash again is described as having earned the sobriquet of "Golden Rule Nash" "by paying generous wages to his employees, fixing short working days, and permitting his employees to buy stock in his company".

When you made this remark about the irrelevancy of the wage scale to the Olivet discussion, I didn't challenge it on the spot, but in thinking it over afterwards, especially in my relationship to my endeavoring to fulfill the function of chairman of discussion, I realize that my silence might have given you reason to believe that I acquiesced. As chairman of discussion I do not want to be put in the position of having appeared to agree with one party to a controversy to exclude data which other parties to the situation may, perhaps, consider relevant.

It is altogether likely that I took too seriously your reference to the exact wages paid to a particular woman and that, therefore, this letter is quite uncalled for, but I thought it was better to clear up the matter in advance of our arrival at Olivet.

I am very glad that you are definitely planning to reach Olivet on the morning of Thursday, August 6th. I would beg of you to urge that Mr. Nash arrive at the same time. The issues are such that I do not see at all how it could be advantageous for him to stay away.

Very sincerely yours,

ECC/WH

R. C. CARTER

July 27, 1925.

My dear Justice Clarke:

I am taking the liberty of sending you herewith a tentative draft of the manuscript of a little book which I have just written. I am sending this to you for two purposes: First, in the hope that you will be able to take the time to give me your frank criticism of it. If you are willing to make notations on the margin or in any other way that is convenient to you, I will be most grateful indeed. Second, I wonder if you would be willing to write an introduction for this little book. The book is to be brought out by the George H. Doran Company and is to be published both in cloth and paper edition. The cloth edition will be sent to some 500 libraries throughout the country and placed in the hands of various influential leaders. The paper edition will be sent to 100,000 clergymen, editors, educators and other leaders of public opinion. Any message you care to incorporate in this introduction will therefore have very wide distribution.

I am taking the great liberty of making this request because I am sure if there are reasons why you are unable to write this introduction you will be entirely frank in saying so.

If you will direct your reply to me at Olivet, Michigan, I will receive it promptly.

Cordially yours,

Justice John H. Clarke  
746 Bryson Street  
Youngstown, Ohio

Signed in Mr. Page's absence

KP-m



July 27, 1925.

My dear C. C.,

Herewith I enclose a tentative draft of the manuscript of my new book. I am not sending it to you in your capacity as editor, but as a friend and student of international problems. I hope that you will be able to take the time to give me your frank criticism of it. If you are willing to make notations on the margin or in any other way that is convenient to you, I will be most grateful indeed.

The book is to be brought out by the George H. Doran Company and is to be published both in cloth and paper edition. The cloth edition will be sent to some 500 libraries throughout the country and placed in the hands of various influential leaders. The paper edition will be sent to 100,000 clergymen, editors, educators and other leaders of public opinion. If you can find the time to read this before you come to Olivet, perhaps we could talk about the manuscript at that time.

We are expecting you to preach both morning and evening on August 2nd. The Nash controversy will be discussed at the conference beginning Thursday morning, the 6th. Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated, and other important leaders are to be on hand.

I earnestly hope that you will find it possible to stay with us throughout the week. Incidentally we could get in some good licks for our outlawry proposition during the first week as well as during the fourth week when the matter comes up on the program.

I am eager to see you again.

Cordially yours,

Dr. C. C. Morrison  
Christian Century  
Chicago, Ill.

IMPORTANT AND URGENT

June 27, 1925.

Dear Friend:

✓ You will be greatly interested in the enclosed agreement reached at the conference yesterday at the home of Professor Shotwell. This statement, together with the list of signatories, will be released to the press on July 15th. The following persons have already signed the document: E. C. Carter, Justice John H. Clarke, President Donald J. Cowling, Miss Mary Dreier, Sherwood Eddy, John Haynes Holmes, F. Ernest Johnson, S. O. Levinson, Halford E. Luccock, Charles Clayton Morrison, Kirby Page, Raymond Robins, Nevin Sayre, James T. Shotwell, Wilbur Thomas. The statement is now being sent for signature to all persons invited to the original meeting and to a few others.

It was decided to have another meeting of the conference in New York on October 22nd. The following Continuation Committee was appointed: Kirby Page, Chairman: E. C. Carter, and F. Ernest Johnson.

If you desire to sign this declaration will you kindly notify me to this effect by letter or wire not later than July 6th. It will be necessary to give this material to the press agencies on that date in order to insure wide publicity on July 15th.

Cordially yours,

347 Madison Avenue  
New York City

The undersigned persons, representing various points of view as to the means of securing international peace, agree to the following principles in the attached program for the outlawry of the institution of war in the adherence of the United States to the World Court Protocol and agree to devote their best efforts to its realization and to the further study of adequate and appropriate mechanism for its effective application.

It is understood that each person signing this program commits only himself personally to its approval and that he is not limiting in any degree or manner his freedom to advocate methods or agencies for promoting world peace other than or additional to the Permanent Court of International Justice. However, we recognize that the question of the adherence of the United States to the Protocol of the World Court constitutes the chief immediate issue before this country, and that it is of paramount importance to bring about the cooperation of the United States with the rest of the world in effective measures to end war.



July 27, 1925.

My dear Justice Clarke:

We had a good meeting on Friday with the Advisory Committee. They felt it unwise to endorse the procedure contained in our proposal but did commit themselves definitely to the support of outlawry as soon as the World Court question is out of the way.

You may be interested in the enclosed copy of a letter which I have just written to Robins. I am sure that the Outlawry people will exert themselves to the utmost to get Borah to come out with a strong endorsement of our agreement.

I was very much impressed with your letter which McDonald read at the meeting on Friday. I wonder if you would be willing to have your secretary send me a copy for use privately with a few influential leaders.

It seems to me that we are making very genuine progress and may yet see something really significant emerge from our joint effort.

Cordially yours,

Justice John H. Clarke  
746 Bryson Street  
Youngstown, Ohio

KP-m

Encl.

Copy of Robins letter ✓  
McDonald mimeo. statement ✓

*The Woman's Viewpoint Publishing Company, Inc.*

FLORENCE M. STERLING

Founder and Publisher

HOUSTON, TEXAS

July 27th, 1925.

Mr. Kirby Paige,  
311 Division Avenue,  
Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

Dear Mr. Paige:

I wired you today upon receipt of a letter from Mrs. Lockhart. I was under the impression that my assistant editor had sent you a copy of the Woman's Viewpoint and had written you as Dr. Lockhart had talked to her about it when he was here last time.

Several of your Texas friends have understood that you are going to write for the Woman's Viewpoint and they are looking forward, with great interest, to your articles.

The Woman's Viewpoint is deeply interested in World Peace, and if you can write a series of articles on this we would be very happy to have them. However, I am sure that anything you write will be of general interest to the readers of our publication.

I am very well acquainted with Hamilton Holt, and if you know him you may ask him about me.

With kind personal regards, I am

Yours very truly,

*Florence M. Sterling*

FMS/vh



# Third General Assembly

In the Interest of Young Men's Christian Association  
Service with Boys

Estes Park, Col., June 4-12, 1925

Under the auspices of Association of Boys' Work Secretaries in cooperation with  
constituent groups of the Employed Officers' Association

## PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Albert R. Klemer, Chairman  
55 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wilman E. Adams	H. S. Elliott
J. C. Armstrong	Galen Fisher
J. M. Artman	A. J. Gregg
Harry T. Baker	Odys B. Hinman
W. B. Boorman	Dr. Clark H. Hagenbuch
W. H. Burger	J. W. Hopkins
S. S. Board	Frank O. Koehler
P. V. Bowen	J. E. Lewis
Dr. John Brown, Jr.	Robert E. Lewis
E. C. Cameron	J. M. Laing
Ralph G. Cole	A. S. Reed
Arthur N. Cotton	C. C. Robinson
William R. Cook	Wesley F. Rennie
W. H. Conklin	Byron A. Schnell
George Draper	Walter L. Stone
R. E. G. Davis	Channing H. Tobias
R. L. Ewing	J. A. Urice
	Dr. W. D. Weatherford

July 28, 1925.

Mr. Kirby Page,  
347 Madison Ave.,  
New York City.

Dear Mr. Page:-

I want to emphasize again the very great appreciation which I have personally and which the whole Program Committee shares, for the help which you gave us at the Estes Park Assembly. Your contribution was a large one and helped greatly toward the measure of success which the Assembly achieved. I know that every delegate was interested to hear you, and we would not be fair to the Assembly if we did not give expression to our gratitude. It was fine to have you there.

Sincerely yours,

ARK:z



S. D. GAMBLE  
Y. M. C. A.  
PEKING.

*Please return to*

Seoul, Korea.  
July 28, 1925.

Dear Kirby;

I fear that I have been negligent in sending you any personal word lately. I trust that the June report letter gave you some idea of the things that we had been seeing and doing and of some of the experiences we had been going thru. It has been a great spring. We had a wonderful visit with my mother and aunt and now Betty's mother and father are with us. We have just had three very good weeks in Japan sight seeing. We have moved fairly fast and it has not been possible to get a great deal of the inside dope on things. But it is surely a country that is good to look at. What a difference from dirty, dusty run down old China. It is a real treat to go into one of the beautiful temples at Nikko or Kyoto, see how finely everything is kept up and what beautiful things they have. The Japs surely have the art and beauty.

In Kyoto we saw one of the big festivals. They were taking the gods back to their shrine after they had been visiting for a week. The town was all decorated with big paper lanterns hung up along the street, it was holiday and all the stores and houses had out their very best gold screens. Some of them were beauties. The procession started out about 6 and wound up at the temple at 10<sup>30</sup>. There were large groups of representative citizens from the different sections of the city, all dressed in old style costume and carrying lanterns, a lot of men dressed in the old armour, children specially chosen to be part of the show all dressed in their best attended by women in ceremonial dress. The boys faces were heavily powdered and painted so that they looked very wan and worn. One man said that he believed that they had to spend a week on bread and water or some other restricted diet so that they would worthily be part of the procession. But the big show was the three cars for the gods. Supported on big beams they were carried by about 60 men. They kept up a constant jumping and jiggling so the god had a very rough ride. It was only by having a big relief corps that they were able to keep it up for the four hours. They surely got into it with a vim even if it did look as tho it were killing their shoulders. I'll bet they were a wreck the next day. We saw the cars go by after dark. With all the big lanterns it made a great sight. Then we followed on down to the temple to see the cars come in. I wish I could describe that scene. Lanterns, great big ones, around the buildings, open flares lighting the courtyard, up in the temple the priests playing on some of the old instruments, in the courtyard a crowd of people, and then the jouncing jumping car going around the central platform, the last time lifted up ~~xxxx~~ at arms length by the carriers. Then over the crowd ran a ripple of clapping, not applause but their form of worship, calling the attention of the god. It surely was wild and oriental. When the three cars were in place on the central platform the chief priest came out in brilliant red robes and wearing an old style horsehair hat. They surrounded him with a white screen as he went into the ~~xxxx~~ cars and took out the spirit of the god. These he carried back to the main shrine on a little tray covered with a white cloth. Lest he profane the presence he wore a white mask over his mouth and nose.

The next day we saw a big celebration in Osaka where they have

the procession on boats that go down the river that runs thru the center of the town. They go down at evening and come back at dawn. You can imagine what a sight all the lanterns made as the boats slowly floated down the current.

To one just looking around things in Japan seem to be in pretty good shape. Tokio is building fast, Yokohama is beginning to put up some good sized buildings, but there is unemployment in the cities, the government is having a time with the problem of taxes. The latest one proposed is on cosmetics etc. 20%. Financing seems to be a problem, business is in depression and men are being let go. The government is trying to deflate its expenses so cannot do much on the unemployment problem, prices are still going up, rice up about 4% in a month. I believe they are trying to solve their compulsory army service by making the higher schools put in military training and giving credit for that work. And now they are wondering what is going to happen when universal suffrage comes in as it does at the next election. It will be about 400% increase in the voters bring them up to about 13,000,000. But still the house of peers holds the veto power.

We didn't hear much about anti-American feeling but it is there under cover. Orders have gone around to cover it up. Only once in a while does it come out.

Here's a juicy bit from Shanghai. Leading Chinese want to see Chairman of Municipal Council. Telephone for appointment. Arrive at given time. Wait an hour. Are told by the British secretary that the chairman is not there and that they will have to come the next day. They do only to have to wait another hour. About that time the chairman ~~fix~~ an American, finds out what is going on and he more than kicks up a dust getting them into his office and treating them as well as possible. And then the Chinese wonder what is the difference between the American and the British and the British why there is a difference in feeling. When things were at the worst the Chinese could go across the French concession without any trouble but when they came to the International they were all searched, men and women by the volunteers and in general given a bad time. Some contrast. A few quick conciliatory moves in Shanghai by the British would have saved a lot of trouble and loss but they couldn't or wouldn't make them. They don't seem to be able to admit a mistake.

Thank you for your latest book. I ran it over just before I left Peking. As usual you have done a good job with a lot of reading and work back of it. Congratulations. I trust that it will have a good circulation. Your others certainly seem to be going well. Are you and Sherwood going to get a chance to finish up some of your joint jobs?

of

I have been thinking ~~you~~ you this month as you have been having your conference. I hope to hear how it went. You surely had a good line up of men as leaders. I trust that you had a good crowd. Some job to run that after the student conferences. How did the ~~xxxx~~ coed conference work? After the round of speaking that you are having you never ought to be worried with stage fright. What a series you do put in in a month.

I wish I could hear Harry Ward when he gets back. He will have

all the dope on the Shanghai situation. And he ought to be able to tell a great story. From the papers he told the missionaries at Karuizawa a great tale just before he sailed.

I was quite distressed by some of the reports that have come about the chief, especially that he seems to be going so hard thatt he is getting fagged on the job and losing his elasticity. I do hope that you are keeping an eye on him. Can't he let up and take some time off once in a while? He's got too much to give to kill himself. I trust that you will sit on him properly.

Korea is the one to enjoy floods this year. Our train today is the first one to go thru from Fusan for about a week.

Now it is on to Peltaiho for us for August. I am hoping to have some of my research figures there for me to work over and get ready for writing. I see where I will be jumping to get them finished and get the new work of the fall started. Besides I have to settle a house that we must completely furnish. Nice little job, but we have our furniture being made this summer so it won't be so terrible.

Be good old top and don't you work too hard. And be sure to remember to pray for rain.

Our best to Alma.

As ever,

*Sidney*





cc K. P.  
July 28, 1925.

My dear Lewis:

Dave has already written you in regard to a situation which has arisen in connection with our Christian World Education program which I very much hope will interest you.

Briefly, the story is this: You remember that during the spring the various peace societies seemed more concerned with refuting each other than with forwarding the cause of peace. Kirby Page realized that with the approaching debate on the Court in the Senate (scheduled for December 17) it was absolutely necessary for the various forces working for international cooperation to reach some common agreement in order that they might direct their energies into a united effort. As a result of Kirby's efforts an agreement has been reached a copy of which I enclose. This achievement is little less than a miracle when one realizes the obstinacy which both the Outlawry and the League of Nations people had exhibited about reconciliation with each other.

Since Dave and I returned from the National Secretaries' Assembly at Camp Gray, we have been in conference with Kirby and it seems to both of us that the approaching debate in the Senate and this unexpected consolidation of the peace forces offers us a unique occasion for mobilizing the student opinion of the country behind a constructive proposal for international cooperation.

Kirby is more excited about the possibilities in this than he has been at any time since he first launched his No-War Campaign. He is willing to go out and raise the money necessary to do the job and is thinking in terms of thirty or forty thousand. He has just written a book called "What Price Peace", thirty thousand copies of which will appear over our imprint but something more will obviously have to be done besides circulating literature if an educational program is to be launched which will pave the way for a real demonstration of student opinion and will about the first of December. It has been suggested by some of our student leaders in the west that one of the incidental consequences of this campaign of education might be a march on Washington of some thousands of students to present a resolution to the Senate and a demand for our participation in the Court.

I do not think I need to say more about the significance

of this whole enterprise. It seems to clear the way for our Movement getting solidly behind both the Court and the League.

The point to my story is this: that Kirby, Dave and I are agreed that you ought to be the man who would direct this thing nationally. Dave and I will both be absent from New York for the next six weeks and I do not know what your plans are. Consequently, decisions may have to be made by correspondence.

Our National Council of Student Associations which is now the legislative body for the Student Movement and is composed of 80 or 90 very influential people, meets at Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois, September 5 - 9. Kirby Page will be with us for the first two days and will present to the Council the significance of this agreement and his plan for action during the autumn. My suggestion would be that in case you are not able to arrive at an immediate decision, you plan to join us at Lake Forest as it will be possible there to go over the whole thing together in a much more satisfactory way than can be done through a letter.

Since the main point to the campaign is the debate on the Court in December, you would probably not require more than four months release from your present duties. The somewhat tentative plans for the educational campaign which we now have in mind include state conferences of prominent university professors and leading students, widespread debates, forums, discussions, the routing of speakers, the dissemination of literature, etc. I very earnestly hope that you will be able to arrive at a favorable decision.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Lewis Dunn  
Pacific Palisade Summer School  
Santa Monica, Calif.

FPM HE  
ENCLOSURE  
Signed in Mr. Miller's  
absence.



# THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

STUDENT DEPARTMENT

July 29, 1925.

My dear Kirby:

I enclose copies of letters which I have written Lewis Dunn and Dr. Morrison. Also a rough draft of the proposed appendix to "What Price Peace". I hope you will revise this very thoroughly and in any way you see fit.

I cannot tell you how concerned I am about this whole business and how profoundly grateful we all are for what you have been able to accomplish and for the leadership in this field that we expect from you in the future.

Very gratefully yours,

*Francis Miller*

Mr. Kirby Page  
Fellowship Conference  
Olivet, Michigan.

FPM HE  
ENCLOSURES  
Signed in Mr. Miller's  
absence.

July 29, 1925.

My dear Dr. Morrison:

In view of the very frank letter which I wrote you some weeks ago in regard to the attitude of The Christian Century toward other groups who were working for peace, I take great pleasure in expressing to you now my very deep appreciation and profound sense of gratitude for the share which you have had in making possible the agreement between the various peace societies and also for the magnificent editorials which are now appearing in The Christian Century. You will be interested to know that this agreement makes possible for the first time a really effective educational campaign throughout the colleges of the country intended to create a public opinion favorable to world cooperation. Heretofore, any particular emphasis we might have made as a Movement would have seemed to be partisan support of some one point of view.

As a result of conferences which Mr. Porter and I have had during the last week with Kirby Page, we are initiating an educational plan for the autumn which we hope will furnish an occasion for the students of the country to demonstrate the power of their will to peace.

Very cordially yours,

Dr. Charles Clayton Morrison  
The Christian Century  
440 South Dearborn St.  
Chicago, Illinois.

FRANCIS MILLER

FPM HE  
Signed in Mr. Miller's  
absence.

# Student Christian Association of India, Burma & Ceylon

AFFILIATED TO THE WORLD'S STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION.

## Chairman

A. M. K. CUMARASWAMY  
Trinity College, Kandy.

## Bankers

THE C. C. C. BANK LTD.  
Post Box : 501, Madras.

## Travelling Secretaries

### NORTH INDIA

R. F. MACCUNE  
C/O REV. CANON A. W. DAVIES  
St. John's College, Agra.

## Treasurer

C. KINGSLEY WILLIAMS  
Wesley Hostel, Royapettah, Madras.

## Official Organ

THE STUDENT MOVEMENT REVIEW.

## General Secretary

A. A. PAUL  
7, Miller Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

Cables and Telegrams  
"SCAIBAC," MADRAS

### SOUTH INDIA

PAUL RANGARAMANUJAM  
Triplicane, Madras.

Office: "Scaibac", Miller Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

Ref: No. ....

29th July, 1925.

*do return to*  
Kirby Page, Esq.  
C/o 347, Madison Avenue,  
New York City.

Dear Mr. Page,

I wish to introduce myself as the General Secretary of the Student Christian Association of India and ~~also~~ as one who had something to do in starting the International Fellowships here in India, literature of which I have been sending you from time to time. I wish also to say that in response to my request, you were kind enough to send me several copies of your book on "War--Its causes, Consequences and its Cure".

I write this with a special request. Doubtless you know that as the result of Mr. Gandhi's coming into leadership in our country, the fact of love or ahimsa or non-violence, has come into the forefront of our thinking people. People have been enabled to see in a marvellous way the ~~xx~~ ultimate and really victorious power of love in human life in settling human affairs whether they be individual or corporate. Though this can be said generally, there is the other fact to be recognised which is that so far, the matter has received only a sort of intellectual assent from the people. They are terribly troubled about the application of this principle in practical life. They see the awful dangers of applying this principle in the affairs of practical life in the relation of man to man or of nation to nation.

I feel that we as the Student Movement should take advantage of the situation in the country and help, if we may, our constituency to understand all the implications of ~~xx~~ love and its application in life, and also to see the source from which this miraculous love may be available to human beings. The best form in which perhaps we can help our constituency is to have a short but effective study book on the subject published.



And it is in that connection that I write to you. I wonder if you can, in the midst of your multifarious duties, find time to write for us a short Study book on the subject, of Positive Love and its Implications. If we can have it as a six weeks Study book, it will be very useful. It ~~should~~<sup>will</sup> be arranged in daily reading as well as for weekly discussion in Study Circles. If the book can have say about 56,000 words, that will be ample for one book.

We are anxious to have our books short and therefore to be sold cheaply. Costly books, our constituency is not yet ready to buy. The fact of the matter is that our people have not yet acquired a taste for reading and much less for possessing books. Our task just now is to develop in our people a taste for reading good books. And we cannot do this unless we are prepared to place in the market short and cheap books but at the same time good books. So that our programme is to publish from time to time cheap and short and good books.

I shall be obliged if you can find time to write this book and let me have it, at your convenience. The earlier you can do it the more useful it will be for us. You can choose any title you like but I think I have made clear to you the purpose of the book. We admit that Love is a positive and effective fact in life. How are we to apply it and how are we to have the indomitable will power to apply it in spite of its seeming failures. These are the questions that worry us. If your book can really ~~answer~~ meet these points, it will really be a helpful book. In writing this book, I may say that you will ~~be able to~~ doing a ~~service~~ service, the result of which it will be difficult to foresee just now. The field is ripe provided there are helpers to work the thing out.

I do not wish to add much more just now.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours Sincerely,

*AT Paul*

WILLIAM P. MERRILL  
Chairman

HENRY A. ATKINSON  
General Secretary

FREDERICK LYNCH  
Educational Secretary

LINLEY V. GORDON  
Associate Secretary

GEO. A. PLIMPTON  
Treasurer

#### DIRECTORS

MISS JANE ADDAMS  
REV. WILL W. ALEXANDER  
MR. WILLIAM C. ALLEN  
REV. ALFRED WILLIAMS ANTHONY, D.D.  
REV. G. GLENN ATKINS, D.D.  
MRS. LEMUEL C. BARNES  
REV. JAMES L. BARTON, D.D.  
REV. SAMUEL Z. BATTEN, D.D.  
CAPTAIN EDWARD L. BEACH  
BISHOP WILLIAM M. BELL, D.D.  
MR. JAMES BERTRAM  
MR. NOLAN R. BEST  
RT. REV. CHARLES H. BRENT, D.D.  
MR. FLETCHER BROCKMAN  
REV. CHARLES R. BROWN, D.D.  
REV. F. W. BURNHAM, D.D.  
PRES. KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD  
REV. RAYMOND CALKINS, D.D.  
BISHOP JAMES CANNON, JR., D.D.  
MRS. ANDREW CARNEGIE  
REV. CHARLES F. CARTER, D.D.  
REV. FRANCIS E. CLARK, D.D.  
REV. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D.D.  
MR. GEORGE W. COLEMAN  
MISS MABEL CRATTY  
REV. EDWARD CUMMINGS  
REV. WILLIAM HORACE DAY, D.D.  
MR. G. SHERWOOD EDDY  
REV. FREDERICK L. FAGLEY, D.D.  
PRES. W. H. F. FAUNCE, D.D.  
PROF. IRVING FISHER  
REV. HARRY E. FOSDICK, D.D.  
MR. RAYMOND B. FOSDICK  
REV. HOWARD B. GROSE, D.D.  
REV. ROY B. GUILD, D.D.  
REV. SIDNEY L. GULICK, D.D.  
MRS. IDA W. HARRISON  
DR. ALLEN D. HOLE  
REV. IVAN LEE HOLT, D.D.  
REV. LYNN H. HOUGH, D.D.  
PROF. MANLEY O. HUDSON  
BISHOP EDWIN H. HUGHES  
PROF. WILLIAM I. HULL  
MR. A. A. HYDE  
REV. FINIS S. IDLEMAN, D.D.  
MR. WILL IRWIN  
REV. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D.D.  
PRES. FRANK E. JENKINS, D.D.  
COL. WALTER F. JENKINS  
REV. HOWARD AGNEW JOHNSTON, D.D.  
DR. DAVID STARR JORDAN  
MR. JAMES R. JOY  
MR. ORRIN R. JUDD  
PRES. HENRY CHURCHILL KING, D.D.  
REV. FREDERICK H. KNUDEL, D.D.  
MRS. JAMES LEES LAIDLAW  
REV. JOHN H. LATHROP  
REV. CURTIS LEE LAWS, D.D.  
REV. ALBERT G. LAWSON, D.D.  
REV. RIVINGTON D. LORD, D.D.  
PRES. A. LAWRENCE LOWELL  
BISHOP F. J. MCCONNELL  
REV. JOHN McDOWELL, D.D.  
PRES. HENRY NOBLE MACCRACKEN  
PRES. W. DOUGLAS MACKENZIE  
MRS. EDWIN D. MEAD  
GOV. CARL E. MILLIKEN  
BISHOP JOHN M. MOORE  
REV. C. C. MORRISON, D.D.  
MRS. JAMES W. MORRISON  
PRES. EDGAR Y. MULLINS  
REV. FRANK MASON NORTH, D.D.  
MRS. EDGERTON PARSONS  
PROF. FRANCIS G. PEABODY  
REV. ROCKWELL H. POTTER, D.D.  
PROF. HARRIS FRANKLIN RALL  
REV. JUNIUS B. REMENSNEYDER, D.D.  
MR. RAYMOND ROBINS  
JUDGE HENRY WADE ROGERS  
REV. E. TALLMADGE ROOT  
REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON, D.D.  
MRS. ROBERT E. SPEER  
MRS. H. R. STEELE  
GOV. WILLIAM E. SWEET  
PROF. W. J. SWIGART  
REV. E. GUY TALBOTT  
DR. WILBUR K. THOMAS  
DEAN W. F. TILLET  
REV. WORTH M. TIPPY, D.D.  
REV. W. R. WEDDERSPOON, D.D.  
REV. GEORGE U. WENNER, D.D.  
MR. GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM  
MRS. FRANK F. WILLIAMS  
DR. TALCOTT WILLIAMS  
REV. C. B. WILMER, D.D.  
REV. CORNELIUS E. WOELFKIN, D.D.  
PRES. MARY E. WOOLLEY  
REV. CHARLES WOOD, D.D.  
REV. CHARLES REED ZAHNISER, Ph.D.

# World Alliance For International Friendship Through The Churches

Executive Offices: 70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, U.S.A.

Cable Address: "ECCLEPAX, NEW YORK"

Telephone: WATKINS 0348

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Officers, Members Ex-Officio

REV. PETER AINSLIE, D.D.  
MRS. JOHN ALLEN  
REV. WALTER RUSSELL BOWIE, D.D.  
REV. NEHEMIAH BOYNTON, D.D.  
REV. ARTHUR J. BROWN, D.D.  
REV. WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN, D.D.  
REV. SAMUEL A. ELIOT, D.D.  
DR. HAMILTON HOLT  
MISS SARAH S. LYON  
REV. CHARLES S. MACFARLAND, D.D.  
REV. JOHN A. MORREHEAD, D.D.  
MR. FRED B. SMITH  
MR. FENNELL P. TURNER  
BISHOP LUTHER B. WILSON, D.D.

July 29, 1925.

Mr. Kirby Page,  
311 Division Ave.,  
Hasbrouck Heights,  
New Jersey.

Dear Mr. Page:

From time to time as I have received your literature on "The Fellowship for a Christian Social Order," I have thought I would send you my name for membership. I have kept neglecting it until now and enclosed you will find my application.

I may say that this is more than a mere formal matter with me and I am giving my name because I appreciate so thoroughly the principles which are set forth with reference to the Fellowship. I think your statements are clearer and more to the point than those of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

It was my privilege to be in the first Fellowship of Reconciliation meeting that was held at Garden City, Long Island, under the auspices of Henry T. Hodgkin of England in either 1915 or 1916. I have attended many of their meetings from time to time since then and have received their literature quite regularly. I have never given my name, however, as a member for reasons which I explained in a two hours' conference three or four years ago to Gilbert Weaver, Norman Thomas and Bishop Paul Jones. I have felt that the F of R has run too much to the political side of the question. I explained to these men that I and others do not object to the political phase being discussed at the conventions and in the literature, but that the influence of the Fellowship is injured in my judgment because over much attention is given to that particular phase of the subject.

My own feeling has been and is that if the F of R had stressed the spiritual phase of the Fellowship and had stressed continually the possibility of man having a consciousness of God and entering into real fellowship with him, leaving everyone quite largely to determine for himself what should be his attitude toward disturbing matters of human life, the organization would have had far more

disturbing disputes

Page #2

influence and would be doing a work which the church has so largely failed to do but which has all the sum and substance of what the Church of Christ really ought to be.

I am very sorry that I cannot be with you at the Olivet Conference this coming month. I must remain in the office here until about the middle of the month, after which I have engagements out in Ohio and Indiana.

With best wishes,

Very cordially yours,

*S. E. Nicholson*

SEN.EC



WILLIAM P. MERRILL  
*Chairman*

HENRY A. ATKINSON  
*General Secretary*

FREDERICK LYNCH  
*Educational Secretary*

LINLEY V. GORDON  
*Associate Secretary*

GEO. A. PLIMPTON  
*Treasurer*

DIRECTORS

MISS JANE ADDAMS  
REV. WILL W. ALEXANDER  
MR. WILLIAM C. ALLEN  
REV. ALFRED WILLIAMS ANTHONY, D.D.  
REV. G. GLENN ATKINS, D.D.  
MRS. LEMUEL C. BARNES  
REV. JAMES L. BARTON, D.D.  
REV. SAMUEL Z. BATTEN, D.D.  
CAPTAIN EDWARD L. BEACH  
BISHOP WILLIAM M. BELL, D.D.  
MR. JAMES BERTRAM  
MR. NOLAN R. BEST  
RT. REV. CHARLES H. BRENT, D.D.  
MR. FLETCHER BROCKMAN  
REV. CHARLES R. BROWN, D.D.  
REV. F. W. BURNHAM, D.D.  
PRES. KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD  
REV. RAYMOND CALKINS, D.D.  
BISHOP JAMES CANNON, Jr., D.D.  
MRS. ANDREW CARNEGIE  
REV. CHARLES F. CARTER, D.D.  
REV. FRANCIS E. CLARK, D.D.  
REV. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D.D.  
MR. GEORGE W. COLEMAN  
MISS MABEL CRATTY  
REV. EDWARD CUMMINGS  
REV. WILLIAM HORACE DAY, D.D.  
MR. G. SHERWOOD EDDY  
REV. FREDERICK L. FAGLEY, D.D.  
PRES. W. H. F. FAUNCE, D.D.  
PROF. IRVING FISHER  
REV. HARRY E. FOSDICK, D.D.  
MR. RAYMOND B. FOSDICK  
REV. HOWARD B. GROSE, D.D.  
REV. ROY B. GUILD, D.D.  
REV. SIDNEY L. GULICK, D.D.  
MRS. IDA W. HARRISON  
DR. ALLEN D. HOLE  
REV. IVAN LEE HOLT, D.D.  
REV. LYNN H. HOUGH, D.D.  
PROF. MANLEY O. HUDSON  
BISHOP EDWIN H. HUGHES  
PROF. WILLIAM I. HULL  
MR. A. A. HYDE  
REV. FINIS S. IOLEMAN, D.D.  
MR. WILL IRWIN  
REV. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D.D.  
PRES. FRANK E. JENKINS, D.D.  
COL. WALTER F. JENKINS  
REV. HOWARD AGNEW JOHNSTON, D.D.  
DR. DAVID STARR JORDAN  
MR. JAMES R. JOY  
MR. ORRIN R. JUDD  
PRES. HENRY CHURCHILL KING, D.D.  
REV. FREDERICK H. KNUBEL, D.D.  
MRS. JAMES LEES LAIDLAW  
REV. JOHN H. LATHROP  
REV. CURTIS LEE LAWS, D.D.  
REV. ALBERT G. LAWSON, D.D.  
REV. RIVINGTON D. LORD, D.D.  
PRES. A. LAWRENCE LOWELL  
BISHOP F. J. MCCONNELL  
REV. JOHN McDOWELL, D.D.  
PRES. HENRY NOBLE MACCRACKEN  
PRES. W. DOUGLAS MACKENZIE  
MRS. EDWIN D. MEAD  
GOV. CARL E. MILLIKEN  
BISHOP JOHN M. MOORE  
REV. C. C. MORRISON, D.D.  
MRS. JAMES W. MORRISON  
PRES. EDGAR Y. MULLINS  
REV. FRANK MASON NORTH, D.D.  
MRS. EDGERTON PARSONS  
PROF. FRANCIS G. PEABODY  
REV. ROCKWELL H. POTTER, D.D.  
PROF. HARRIS FRANKLIN RALL  
REV. JUNIUS B. REMENSnyder, D.D.  
MR. RAYMOND ROBINS  
JUDGE HENRY WADE ROGERS  
REV. E. TALLMADGE ROOT  
REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON, D.D.  
MRS. ROBERT E. SPEER  
MRS. H. R. STEELE  
GOV. WILLIAM E. SWEET  
PROF. W. J. SWIGART  
REV. E. GUY TALBOTT  
DR. WILBUR K. THOMAS  
DEAN W. F. TILLET  
REV. WORTH M. TIPPY, D.D.  
REV. W. R. WEDDERSPOON, D.D.  
REV. GEORGE U. WENNER, D.D.  
MR. GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM  
MRS. FRANK F. WILLIAMS  
DR. TALCOTT WILLIAMS  
REV. C. B. WILMER, D.D.  
REV. CORNELIUS E. WOELFKIN, D.D.  
PRES. MARY E. WOOLLEY  
REV. CHARLES WOOD, D.D.  
REV. CHARLES REED ZAHNISER, Ph.D.

# World Alliance For International Friendship Through The Churches

Executive Offices: 70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, U.S.A.

Cable Address: "ECCLEPAX, NEW YORK"

Telephone: WATKINS 0348

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
*Officers, Members Ex-Officio*

REV. PETER AINSLIE, D.D.  
MRS. JOHN ALLEN  
REV. WALTER RUSSELL BOWIE, D.D.  
REV. NEHEMIAH BOYNTON, D.D.  
REV. ARTHUR J. BROWN, D.D.  
REV. WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN, D.D.  
REV. SAMUEL A. ELIOT, D.D.  
DR. HAMILTON HOLT  
MISS SARAH S. LYON  
REV. CHARLES S. MACFARLAND, D.D.  
REV. JOHN A. MOREHEAD, D.D.  
MR. FRED B. SMITH  
MR. FENNELL P. TURNER  
BISHOP LUTHER B. WILSON, D.D.

July 29, 1925.

Mr. Kirby Page,  
311 Division Ave.,  
Hasbrouck Heights,  
New Jersey.

My dear Mr. Page:

I meant to have written you earlier acknowledging receipt of your favor of July 22nd enclosing copy of your statement on "The World Court-Outlawry of War Agreement." I have read this with much interest and with the greater part of it I would be in complete agreement. As stated the other day, I think we are reaching the time when we must have a clearer definition of the outlawry of war and a more definite statement of the ways and means by which we are to achieve this great end, whether by an ultimate super-government of the world or whether by agreements through treaties. I am inclined increasingly to believe that most people who stand for the outlawry of war are thinking of it in terms of agreements through treaties, but I feel just as sure that there are many others who are thinking of a super-government of the world with full powers to function legislatively, executively and judicially through the police power which properly inheres in formal government.

It was this subject which I was trying to discuss in my recent article "Outlawry or Agreement", copy of which I sent you and which the Christian Century refused to publish but which was published in a recent issue of the American Friend, our leading Quaker paper.

With best wishes,

Very cordially yours,

S. E. Nicholson

SEN. EC Of course, as you know, my chief objection to the recent agreement was the linking of the World Court with the other issues.

3 UNIVERSITY PLACE  
NEW YORK CITY  
*Telephone, Spring 9123*

30th July, 1925.

Dear Kirby Page:

Your letters and statement have all reached me after considerable delay, and I thank you for all that you have written and the admirable generalship you have shown in this whole enterprise. I enclose with this a clipping from the Idaho Statesman that contains an interview in part that was given at Senator Borah's home and with him listening in and giving his consent. I have just reached this part of the world after having been "lost in the Rocky Mountains" as it were for some two weeks.

Tomorrow I am leaving for the Methodist Men's Council at Round Lake, N.Y. where I will make a few feeble remarks about our program.

I leave there Sunday night for Maine and my address for the next two weeks will be:

Care Hon.S.O.Levinson,  
Kennebunk Beach, Maine.

After this I will be reached most surely at the above address

3 University Place,  
New York, N.Y. until the 10th of Sept.  
after which I should be addressed at the old workshop amid  
the tenements of Chicago's West Side:

1437 West Ohio st.  
Chicago, Illinois.

until further or other word from me. I have a full schedule of addresses most of them on the international and anti-war issues until the end of the year. I cannot now write to you fully regarding your great plans for mobilizing public opinion upon THE AGREEMENT but I am for it with all my heart.

So soon as I get out of the present rush I will hope to write to you more in detail, until then MORE POWER to YOUR HEART AND HAND.

With appreciation and every good wish,

Faithfully yours,

Hon.Kirby Page, Esq.  
Olivet Michigan.

*Raymond J. Robinson*

# POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

RECEIVED AT

## TELEGRAM

DELIVERY NO.

This is a fast telegram unless otherwise indicate by signal after the number of words—“Blue” (Day Letter) “N.L.” (Night Letter) or “Nite” (Night Telegram)

TELEGRAMS  
TO ALL  
AMERICA



CABLEGRAMS  
TO ALL  
THE WORLD

STANDARD TIME  
INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

150CH G 39 NL

NEWYORK NY JULY 30 1925

KIRBY PAGE

OLIVET CONFERENCE OLIVET COLLEGE OLIVET MICH VIA CHARLOTTE  
WILL BE OCCUPIED AUGUST EIGHTH NINTH AND TENTH AT MEETING  
OF EXECUTIVE BOARD OF UNION IN CHICAGO STOP IS IT  
MORE DESIRABLE FOR ME TO BE OLIVET BEFORE AUGUST EIGHTH  
OR AFTER AUGUST TENTH PLEASE REPLY THIRTY ONE UNIONSQUARE  
SIDNEY HILLMAN

614PM

Garnestly hope you can come Olivet august  
fifth sixth and seventh stop Starob  
Marshall arrives Wednesday, fifth

Olive maby Lee Holman

TELEPHONED

Time 2:00 PM

To Mr. Hillman

By M. M.

Form 16 Dbl

WC-830 -  
M. something today  
does not know when  
8:47 AM  
M. Cabaret  
half hour  
10:25 AM



JOHN H. CLARKE  
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

July 30th, 1925.

My dear Mr. Page:-

The manuscript of your book reached me day before yesterday and I have read it with a good deal of care. I wish to read it again in a somewhat more critical spirit than that of my first reading and then I will decide whether it is possible for me to comply with your flattering request that I write an introduction for it. I am sure you realize that you are more of a pacifist and are more opposed to force as a sanction than I am and I could not write without mention of this fact. This, however, would not be serious if there is nothing further in the positions which you take of which I feel that I must be critical. - An introduction should of course be a commendation. My present impression is that you rely upon our experience with our Supreme Court as a model and guide for international action much more than seems to me to be justified. If the International Court becomes the subject of such criticism as our Supreme Court was for a century, it will break down, and we should also remember that in the most notable instance in which the Court, departing from its often stated rule of not deciding political questions, undertook to decide the ~~Arred~~ Scott case instead of its decision making for peace it really made for war very distinctively. I think one cannot read the history of the Court without being convinced that the judges when disposing of that case thought they were insuring peace among the states but the opinions proved to be starting points for new agitations of the most acrimonious character. The fact is the lives and studies of judges do not fit them to deal with political as distinguished from justiciable questions.

Of course you point out that the program upon which we have agreed limits the Court to justiciable questions, but at present I feel that I could not endorse your study without some reference to the

JOHN H. CLARKE  
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

Page Two.

fact that you go farther than I could go in treating the Court as a model institution for securing peace. However, I will read the manuscript again and then will try my hand at an introduction and if I can consistently, I shall be glad to write an introduction.

Your letter of July 27th, dictated after Mr. McDonald's meeting, has just come in and I must say the action was very much more favorable than I feared that it might be. Indeed it comes much nearer to an endorsement of our position that I thought was possible to secure and I think that the Outlawry of War people should be greatly pleased by this action. I am sure it would never have been taken if we had not had the conferences and published the result. It gives me great pleasure to send you two copies of my letter to Mr. McDonald which upon rereading, I think probably had some influence with him.

If Senator Borah would come out for the program I have no doubt at all that the President would endorse it promptly. He is playing the political game with all the astuteness of a skillful New England Yankee, and if you have noticed whenever Mr. Borah has taken what the President thinks is a popular position, e.g. with respect to the nations to the south of us in his Forum article, the president has promptly declared his adherence to it, and I am very sure that he would never permit Borah to have the advantage which he knows perfectly well he would have if he permitted him to become the leader of the Outlawry of War movement with the definition which we now have given it. I am sure, as I said to you in substance in my despatch, that if Senator Borah would come out wholeheartedly for our program, it would not only carry our country into the Court but it would carry the whole peace movement of this country onto the Outlawry of War basis with Senator Borah as its leader. As a man whose political day is done, I can not think of anything which an ambitious man would rather achieve than to become the acknowledged leader of the great peace movement of this country and likely of the world. It is certainly nobler and higher, looked at in a large way, than to be elected President

JOHN H. CLARKE  
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

Page Three

of the United States.

I have an engagement to speak at Fort Wayne, Indiana, to a State Convention of some kind on the 18th of September when it is my purpose to work out my position with respect to the program.

Hoping that you are enjoying your vacation and may return rested and refreshed, I am,

Sincerely yours,

*John H. Clarke*

*P.S. Since the foregoing was dictated Brooks' Idaho speech is reported in local paper, in which he assails the court in his most vicious manner - worthy of a soap box agitator. Alas, & Alack! He is running true to what I have long believed him to be, but for a moment I was led to think better of him. JHC*

Kirby Page, Esq.,  
Olivet,  
Mich.